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Chinese Enter Indo-China; U. S. Defense Area Plan Protested in Bay State

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 7, 1940

Chinese Troops Invade Indo-China

Vichy, France (AP)—Chinese troops invaded French Indo-China, clashing with Indo-Chinese troops, in anticipation of the latter's capitulation to reported demands that Japanese troops be allowed to attack Free China through Indo-China territory. [Details: Page 5.]

In New England: Defense Area Plan Protested

Protests from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Boston Chamber of Commerce have been sent to Massachusetts Representatives and Senators against the proposed use of a $1,000,000,000 Government subsidy to establish factories for general manufacturing purposes in the Central West. [Details: Page 10.]

Massachusetts State Federation of Labor's new Non-Partisan Political Committee will shortly open a vigorous drive for the re-election of President Roosevelt, it was announced by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and legislative agent of the State Federation. [Details: Page 9.]

A building boom in July saw more new dwellings started in New England than in any midsummer month since 1931, members of the New England Federal Savings League, in convention at Swampscott, were told. [Details: Page 9.]

Rumanian Dictator Lines Up With Axis

Bucharest, Rumania (AP)—Rumania's new dictator-premier today sounded his nation's "fealty" to the Axis states in messages wired to Reichsführer Hitler and to Premier Mussolini. He also began a purge of former adherents of King Carol. [Details: Page 2.]

In Washington: Vote on Water Carriers Monday

The Senate agreed to vote Monday on the Wheeler-Lea transportation bill to bring water carriers under Federal regulation.

Col. Donald H. Connolly, Army officer who has been Civil Aeronautics Administrator since July, is to add another job—member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics under Presidential appointment to succeed Clinton M. Hester, resigned.

The United States Housing Authority reported that more than 44,000 low-income families would be occupying new homes in its projects by the end of this year.

The Senate confirmed Frank C. Walker as Postmaster General.

Congressional approval of the increase of Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps from 2,400 to 7,200 members was completed by the Senate.

Greece paid the United States $87,168 in part payment of its $217,920 semi-annual installment on its $34,500,000 war debt. Greece and Hungary in recent years have been making partial payments, while Finland remains as the only debtor making full payments.

Export-Import Bank Head En Route to Uruguay

New York (AP)—Walter Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, left for South America last night aboard the American Republics liner Uruguay to study conditions there "and see what is going on." "The Pan-American job," he said, "is bigger and more exciting that last year."

Army Pay Scale Leads to Municipal Increase

Anchorage, Alaska (AP)—The City Council voted $5 to $25 a month wage increases for municipal employees because the Army's high pay scale on its air base construction project was luring away the workers.

Axis Envoys Protest Criticism in Mexico

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—The German and Italian Ministers to Mexico have protested against criticisms of Naziism and Fascism made by the President of the Chamber of Deputies at the opening of Mexico's Congress Sept. 1. The Foreign Office acknowledged receipt of the protests but it was said that no further action was contemplated. The Chamber President, Martinez Sicilia, attacked Naziism and Fascism as representatives of the "forces of aggression, political and commercial, which are endangering the world."

Argentine War Minister Freed of Charges

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)— The Chamber of Deputies approved a special committee's decision that there were no grounds for impeachment of Gen. Carlos Marquez, Minister of War, in connection with an Army land deal scandal which last month shook the regime of President Ortiz. General Marquez, in accordance with a previous promise, resigned as soon as the decision was announced. His successor, Gen. Juan Tonazzi, will take office Sept. 9.

War Summary: Raids on London Intensified

Air attacks on London grew in intensity as a record number of raids yesterday caused numerous fires and destroyed considerable property in business and residential districts. The British Air Ministry claimed that German attackers were being shot down at the rate of one every two minutes during today's continuation of the raids over England. A three-hour attack by British planes over Berlin caused some damage, German sources admitted. [Details: Page 1.]

Mediterranean warfare centered on Italian claims to having bombed and set afire oil tanks at the British Palestine port of Haifa.

President Rests at Hyde Park Estate

Hyde Park, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived at his 1,200-acre country estate today for a few days' rest and a bit of work that can be handled at a distance from Washington. Tomorrow, the day he set aside for the nation to pray for lasting world peace, he will attend services at the family church, St. James Episcopal.

U. S. Tanks Available for Canadian Use

Fort George G. Meade, Md. (AP)—Some 229 tanks, built in 1918 and now parked in an overgrown field at this Third Corps Area Army Post, are to be made available to Canada for training purposes, officers said. [Details: Page 1.]

Smuts Calls Destroyer Deal Blow for Hitler

Cape Town (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa declared in an address at City Hall that he saw in the United States-British destroyer deal "a little cloud which will one day let loose a thunderstorm" that will overcome Adolf Hitler.

Military Show to Open Canadian Loan Drive

Ottawa (AP)—Canada's $300,000,000 second war loan will be launched next Monday morning with a military and air display resembling actual warfare.

Air-raid sirens will precede pamphlet bombardments by planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force across the Dominion. Engineers are busy erecting air-raid shelters in Ottawa, Toronto, and other cities. [Details: Page 4.]

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'A Day of Prayer' For Lasting Peace

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 7.

Many churches in the nation's capital will hold special services tomorrow in response to President Roosevelt's proclamation of that day as "A Day of Prayer."

The President, in a proclamation issued last month, called upon all citizens to observe the day, "beseeching the Ruler of the universe to bless our Republic, to make us reverently grateful for our heritage and firm in its defense, and to grant to this land and to the troubled world a righteous, enduring peace."

Although the Chief Executive himself will not attend services here, having left last night for a week-end visit to Hyde Park, N. Y., St. Thomas Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, was among the churches planning a special peace program.

U. S. Spotlight Is Trained On State of Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 7—With the eyes and ears of the nation focussed on this northeasternmost state for first indications as to which way the political winds will be blowing this fall both major parties were marshaling their forces here today for a final vote-gathering drive before the opening of the polls on Monday.

Possibly with the old political saw, "As Maine goes so goes the Union," very much in mind Republicans and Democrats alike sent nationally-known figures into the Maine arena this week in an effort to swing this "weather vane" State into a favorable quarter.

Republicans have based their campaign on the premise that this is a Republican year and have tied their efforts up with national issues in an effort to direct attention away from the Augusta scandals which have been underlined by Fulton J. Redman, Democratic candidate for Governor, and other party speakers. Despite the smudge on the local record Republican leaders are hopeful of a majority of 75,000 or more votes.

Democrats, with last-minute assistance from Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, Director of the United States Mint, have restricted themselves primarily to local issues. Disclosures from the States House audit investigation have provided first line Democratic ammunition during the campaign.

Aided by McNutt

With former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) and Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), who also served as Chief Executive of the State, entered in the Senatorial race, both parties have presented veteran campaigners and able vote-getters. The contest may develop into one of the closest Senatorial races in years, observers say.

In the Gubernatorial contest. Sumner Sewall of Bath, Republican, President of the State Senate and former World War flying ace, is facing Fulton J. Redman of Portland.

In a State-wide radio address from here Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, who concludes his second two-year term next January, urged the voters to encourage Wendell Willkie and Republicans in other States by returning a "substantial Republican majority in the State's general election Monday."

Sound and Solvent

"In spite of all the added expenditures and the shocking disclosures uncovered during the past year," the Governor said, "it has clearly been proven and reported to every one of our citizens that the State has closed its last fiscal year under Republican administration financially sound and solvent."

Turning the spotlight onto national issues Col. Theodore Roosevelt declared at a Republican rally in Bangor last night that the President of the United States, his distant cousin, "dislikes and is contemptuous of Democracy."

"He has paid lip service to the people, but lip service only," Colonel Roosevelt asserted. "In his heart he has supreme contempt for them and their abilities."

Referring to the exchange of 50 over-age destroyers for naval air bases the speaker said, "There is more than has been made public."

Speaking at a Democratic rally in Portland, Maine's largest city, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York reviewed the record of the Roosevelt administration in the fields of foreign policy and national defense and indorsed the candidacies of Louis J. Brann for United States Senator and Fulton J. Redman for Governor of Maine.

Speaking from the same platform Paul V. McNutt asserted that the Democratic Party had "only begun" the job of protecting business against "entrenched wealth."

Pictures on Page 11

Waves of Nazis Strike London; Berlin Bombed

Germans claim damage to ports — British report steady gain in toll of bombers downed.

By the Associated Press

A number of fires and considerable damage to business and residential property was caused in London during a record number of air raids between dawn yesterday and midnight last night.

The raids, considered to be the most intense of the aerial warfare between Germany and Britain, were taken up again today, although most of the fighting was over Kent and Sussex, where British fighters were credited by the Air Ministry with bringing down German attackers at the rate of one every two minutes.

While British bombers carried out a damaging raid over Berlin, Nazi warcraft centered attacks before midnight on London and northwest towns.

Industrial buildings and houses were damaged in eastern and southern districts of London. Water and gas mains and roads were damaged. There were some fatalities. A hospital was among the buildings struck.

New Technique Employed

London's last air raid alarm of the night came at 11:33 p. m., just 22 minutes after the fifth alarm had ended, and lasted until 1:01 a. m.

Fires started during the previous raid were still burning when the Germans swept over the city for the sixth time in less than 18 hours. Several additional blazes were set by bombs which the last wave of raiders dropped in a crowded area, but the casualties were believed relatively small.

The Germans employed a new technique in their attacks on the London area during the night, dropping flares in chains to illuminate the capital before unloading their bombs.

A number of streets in one residential area were badly battered by high explosive and incendiary bombs.

The raiders came in masses of 300 or more, with waves of 20 or 30 planes flying over the city in relays. So fast did the raiders come that on one occasion two bombs were dropped on the edge of the metropolitan area before a warning was sounded.

Coastal Areas Attacked

Attacks on coastal bases by short-ranged Nazi fighters presumably were designed to push the British aerial defense line back, giving the invaders an area in which they would be comparatively free from fighter opposition.

Despite the increasing pressure being applied by the Germans, the British Air Force has been destroying an average of 2½ Nazi planes for each loss it has sustained, it was said. More than half the German losses were said to be bombers.

During yesterday's fighting, the British said, they destroyed 45 German planes while losing only 19 themselves. During the period from Aug. 3 to Sept. 5 German losses were estimated at 371 planes.

Preliminary German reports stated that 46 British planes had been downed, while German losses were as yet undetermined.

The German high command reporting new attacks this morning, claimed that docks in East London and oil tanks at Thames Haven, east of the British Capital, were set blazing by repeated hits from high explosives and incendiary bombs. The spouting flames were said to have been visible for miles.

German Night Raids

In night raids, the German daily communiqué said, port targets and airplane works were heavily bombed, while "considerable damage" was reported in the big industrial centers of Manchester, the port of Liverpool on the west coast, and Derby, 42 miles northeast of Birmingham.

It was also reported from Berlin that strings of British bombers raided Berlin and vicinity early today for nearly three hours, starting several fires and fatally injuring at least two civilians and a number of soldiers.

The raiders crossed into Germany in waves, it was stated, and the raid on the capital became the most spectacular of the war.

Several fires were started in workers' residential quarters of Berlin, authorized spokesmen said. The blazes were visible from downtown Berlin. The spokesmen also reported damage to buildings in two places as a result of what they called "planless" British bombings.

Haifa Bombed

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP)—Italian planes set large fires in a bombardment of oil tanks and refineries in Haifa, principal port of Palestine and a main British oil terminus in the Near East, the Italian high command announced today.

Campaign Steps

Wide World

Republican Nominee and Ex-Rival Confer

Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican Presidential candidate, is shown on the steps of his home in Rushville, Ind., with Senator Arthur Vandenberg (right) of Michigan, who was an opponent of Mr. Willkie for the Presidential nomination. [Willkie offers rural power and variable tax proposals: Page 3.]

Affairs of Distant Nations Cloud the American Scene

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Beat upon by implacable world events, Washington's every move today is keyed to the affairs of distant nations.

On the home front, the gigantic defense program is being rushed to meet the incalculable consequences of possible Nazi victory.

On the foreign front, America's policy is directed to aiding struggling nations in Europe and Asia.

One every side developments which would have been impossible a year ago are taking place day by day.

Congress has just finished action on the $5,251,486,392 defense bill. The House may complete debate on the draft bill tonight. The Senate is rushing revision of the excess profits tax bill. America's whole economy is being changed by the war pressures of Europe.

Eyes Turn to Orient

And abroad the story is the same. Now comes the possibility that the United States will impose an embargo on scrap iron. This keys directly into joint Anglo-American efforts to preserve the status quo in the Far East, though officials do not link the two directly.

The United States and Great Britain, within 24 hours, called Japan's attention to their interest in seeing French Indo-China untouched. Japan, in turn, intimated that it would disregard such representations.

And now, in what seems to be the latest move on the diplomatic chessboard, comes talk—so far unconfirmed—that an embargo on scrap iron may be necessary. Last year Japan got 90 per cent of its imported scrap iron, valued at over $30,000,000 from the United States. Authorities declare that Japan will find a big, and perhaps irreparable, hole in its war machine if such American scrap exports are halted.

Other nations don't have the scrap iron to export, these war days.

Silent on Possible Link

Already a licensing system for such exports has been imposed.

Aviation gasoline has been embargoed altogether, turning Japan's attention increasingly to the Netherlands Indies. Now the National Advisory Defense Commission may find it necessary to impose a similar embargo on scrap iron. The Indies do not have scrap iron.

Whether these two developments are linked officials will not say. But Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in his latest comment on affairs in French Indo-China announced yesterday that formal representations had gone to Japan against any change in the status quo there.

More and more it seems apparent that the policies, if not the fortunes, of the two great English-speaking nations are linked. Consummation of the exchange of destroyers for naval bases strengthens American defenses in the Atlantic, and frees the United States to stronger action in the Pacific. The mutuality of interest of the two countries, besides their deeper racial and spiritual bonds, becomes more manifest in Britain's supreme hour of crisis.

Washington watches the aerial duel in Europe with more than a

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Canadians Seek U.S. Aid in Trade; To Get Old Tanks

229 World War tanks slated for Dominion in deal for air and naval bases.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., Sept. 7 (AP)—Army officers indicated today that 229 rusty but still trusty World War tanks here were slated for transfer to Canada for training purposes.

Holding somewhat the same international trade status as did 50 destroyers recently turned over to Great Britain, the 22-year-old obsolete tanks would figure in United States-Canadian deals for air and naval bases, these sources explained.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, forecast the tank transaction at a Washington press conference Sept. 5.

Only one of the 229—lined up in an overgrown field officially listed as a "tank park"—now is in operating condition, justifying its preferred rating by uprooting trees, towing, and clearing land on the post.

But, tank experts contended, the others needed little more than new spark plugs, batteries, fuel, and a husky yank on the cranks.

Despite rusted exteriors of the 79 "heavies," (battleweight, 80,000 pounds) the interior machinery is in good condition, immersed in oil and grease. The "heavies" are 34 feet long, have a maximum speed of six miles an hour, and mount five machine guns and two 2.24-inch guns firing six-pound shells.

About 154 lighter tanks of French design known as Renaults are in far worse shape. Many have turret tops off and portholes open to the weather. Their engines can —or could in 1918—turn up eight miles an hour. Armament includes a 37-millimeter or .30-calibre machine gun.

Guns for the ponderous vehicles have long been in storage and the tanks themselves have been out of service for years—since Congress ordered the Army to halt expenditures for their maintenance and operation.

During the World War, the Army's tank training school was established here, remaining until its transfer several years ago to Fort Benning, Ga.

Destroyer Deal

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 6 (AP) — Negotiations are nearly complete for Uruguayan purchase of three United States destroyers identical to those being delivered to Britain, a well-informed source disclosed today.

This would be one of the first steps of Uruguay's rearmament program. United States Minister Edwin Wilson was said to have conferred at Montevideo with Interior Minister Pedro Manini Rios.

Ottawa confident that Washington is ready to pay large share of defense outlay.

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—While the whole import of Canada's military partnership with the United States has still to be explored, it has already become clear to Canadians that collaboration between the two countries must extend to the economic sphere.

With the Dominion spending $500,000,000 a year on the largest arms production of its history, and allotting $120,000,000 for the construction of new plants, and with six big firms already turning out 600 mechanized units a day, vital problems of maintaining the business structure of the Dominion come into view.

In plain terms Canadians are asking whether the United States is prepared to defend and support this business structure, as well as the Dominion's coastline. For experience in modern warfare has shown that the military side of war cannot be separated from the economic.

That the United States will be ready to pay the lion's share of joint defense works, such as the proposed base in Newfoundland, is accepted here as certain. But a much wider co-operation in economics and finance is foreseen by many Canadians and would be welcomed by all.

Up to the historic conference at Ogdensberg, N. Y., Aug. 18 there was no satisfactory military arrangement between Canada and its neighbor. There still is no satisfactory economic arrangement. The proof of that is the unbalance of Canadian and American trade.

In the first half of this year Canada ran a deficit on its commodity trade with the United States of $145,000,000, which was $85,000,000 larger than the deficit in the same months of 1939.

Unbalanced in Peacetime

Even in peacetime this country carried a heavy unfavorable balance in its total trade with its neighbor—a deficit estimated at close to $200,000,000, taking into consideration all factors, like interest payments and the tourist movement. That deficit could be borne by Canada because this country had a large favorable balance in Britain and could convert its British pounds into American dollars.

Now, at a time when British pounds cannot be secured for this purpose, Canada is forced to buy more and more in the United States to secure war materials.

This is causing an acute exchange problem for Canada. In the economic sphere that is the key problem of Canadian defense. The United States could ease it in two ways—either by buying more Canadian goods or loaning Canada money, if this should become necessary later on.

Here the Ogdensberg agreement seems to Canadians to cut clear through the Neutrality Act, which forbids the United States to loan money to a belligerent. The Canadian asks himself why the United States cannot loan money to Canada, for joint defense, under a definite agreement, if it can loan money to South American countries, with which no such specific arrangement exists.

Hard Strain on Canada

For the present, Canada is financing its war effort unaided, but the strain may become more grave later on, if the war lasts long. Not only has this country to absorb war loans much larger than its total peacetime budget, but it has also to absorb Canadian securities now held in Britain, which Britain is sending back here in payment for war goods.

This year the total drain on the savings of Canada may well run to $800,000,000, a gigantic sum in a country with a national income of about $4,500,000. And the load may become heavier.

Even in peacetimes Canada borrowed largely in the United States. It would certainly welcome the reopening of the American money market to meet the present extra burden—and the Canadian Government has never failed to meet a debt yet.

But this is only one phase of the problem of joint economic defense, as visualized by Canadians. If the two countries are going to plan their defensive weapons together why, it is asked, should they not plan the production of defensive materials together? Why not let the United States produce the materials which it can produce best, while Canada develops its special resources?

Products vs. Power

For example, the United States can make airplane engines. Canada has never made them and has no immediate intention of making them. But Canada, through its mineral resources and cheap elec-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Intimate Message from Washington

Republican Control of Congress Would Put Northerners and Westerners in Place of Southerners as Committee Heads—Several Know Pay Rolls

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

If Wendell L. Willkie wins the election, he will almost inevitably carry the House with him (though not the Senate). That means a whole set of new leaders there.

Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr., the shrewd Yankee from North Attleboro, Mass., where he publishes a newspaper, will be Speaker, which is one of the most important jobs in Congress. Mr. Willkie personally picked "Joe" to run his campaign. Mr. Martin is an effective, frank and appealing figure whose twanging voice went over the networks as presiding officer of the Philadelphia convention. He is identified with party affairs rather than with specific legislation or philosophy and is a professional politician of the best type.

Only a third of the Senators are up for re-election. Many of these are from sure-fire Democratic States. Republicans will not gain control of the Senate in any case. In the House, however, control could pass to Republicans with only 50 seats changing hands. Out of a present total, Democrats have 260 and Republicans 168.

Most important body in the House is the Rules Committee. It controls the flow of legislation through the Lower House. Chairmanships go by seniority, and here the ranking Republican is Hamilton Fish of New York, ex-Harvard football captain and cum laude graduate, who has been in Congress 20 years.

Mr. Fish is a strong isolationist and might, if he wanted, have the chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It is understood, however, that he would choose the Rules Committee. Mr. Fish voted against amending the Neutrality Act so as to allow shipments of planes to the Allies; he has sought drastic changes in the Wagner Act; has opposed extending administration power to conclude reciprocal trade agreements; and has apparently now won his fight to postpone the draft for 60 days.

Another New Englander, Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Mass., who has been in Congress 26 years, would head the important Ways and Means Committee. This is where fiscal and tariff legislation originates. Mr. Treadway is a bank trustee and director of a couple of life insurance companies and would approach tax and tariff matters as a practical businessman.

John Taber of upstate New York would head the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Tabor is head of a local water company and director of a local bank; he has ardently advocated economy and opposed New Deal spending. He opposed revising the Neutrality Act.

Under Republican control Military Affairs would be headed by Walter G. Andrews of New York, a World War Major, and director of Pratt & Lambert, varnish manufacturers. Naval affairs would go to Melvin J. Maas of St. Paul, Minn., World War aviator and surety company head; and Agriculture to Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, a lawyer, who voted for the additional $212,000,000 sum for parity payments for farmers and the Administration's 1938 farm bill. Head of the Labor Committee, replacing Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, would be Richard J. Welsh of San Francisco, one of the few Republicans voting for the wage hour bill in 1938 and against drastic changes in the Wagner Act in 1940.

The Foreign Affairs Committee would go to Nova Scotia-born, Charles A. Eaton, dean of the New Jersey delegation (who is proud of his 13 grandchildren). Mr. Eaton heartily believes in aid, short of war, for Britain. He voted to amend the Neutrality Act to aid the Allies. Mr. Eaton has been Pastor of the Rockefeller Baptist Church in Cleveland and the Madison Avenue Baptist Church in New York. He did personnel relations work in Government shipyards in the World War and since then has been associated with General Electric in the same field.

Of this typical group of nine potential Republican House leaders it is significant that six come from the east (New York, New Jersey, or Massachusetts). They would replace a strong Democratic tendency to Southern control. Their industrial, banking and business connections are also interesting. They are practical men who know what it is to meet a pay roll.

Richard L. Strout

The Week in Focus: Anglo-U.S. Barter of Destroyers for Bases Shifts Outlook

Hull Firm in Curb on Japan; Carol Abdicates; Axis Rules

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The English-speaking peoples drew closer together this week while Reichsführer Hitler threatened to erase British cities and Japan grasped toward Asiatic domination.

Tangible evidence that Anglo-American interests are mutually recognized came with President Roosevelt's dramatic barter of 50 overage destroyers for the lease of air and naval bases in British territories on this side of the Atlantic.

Prime Minister Churchill pledged that the British Fleet will not be surrendered or scuttled.

Tokyo read the signs and foresaw Anglo-British co-operation in the Pacific. Secretary Hull took a firmer stand, warning Japan against further aggression in French Indo-China. Chinese troops clashed with the French in an effort to forestall a Japanese thrust.

Berlin and Rome scoffed at the destroyer exchange.

Wendell Willkie approved the transfer but criticized Mr. Roosevelt's method of acting without Congress. The Nation generally approved.

Britain rejoiced.

In Europe, the Berlin-Rome Axis forced King Carol of Rumania to abdicate. Gen. Ion Antonescu, pro-Axis strong man, became dictator. Michael, boy-monarch, returned to the Throne. German troops poised, ready to move Sept. 15 to the Rumanian-Russian border. Moscow asked Berlin what this armed "guarantee" means.

As the week ended, several American destroyers already were arriving at Canadian ports.

Until 2039 A. D.

Two distinct actions enter into the British-American exchange.

First is Britain's grant, "freely and without consideration," of 99-year leases for naval and air bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Second is the 99-year lease of naval and air bases in six other strategic outposts of the equatorial Atlantic. For these leases, immediate payment is made in the form of 50 reconditioned American destroyers. Presumably no further payment is included, but this point is not yet entirely clarified.

The six rented bases are in the Bahamas, just off Florida's east coast; in Jamaica south of Cuba's easterly tip; in Antigua and St. Lucia, islands in the chain that sweeps southward to South America; Trinidad, with its great bay where all the world's navies could easily ride at anchor; and British Guiana on the South American mainland.

Yearly rental on these key defense outposts amounts to something over $1,000,000. The 50 destroyers cost $100,000,000 when built during the last war. Recently they have been refitted. Although old, they are seaworthy and are welcomed by Britain's depleted flotillas in this ship-of-all-work category.

Fullest freedom is granted to the United States for use of waters and air lanes necessary for successful operation of the bases.

Compensation to owners of private property that may be affected will be paid by America. Fair prices are to be set by mutual agreement.

Experts named by each Government have the task of ironing out technical details. Relations between English colonial authorities and American officials depend on accords to be reached. In event of disagreement by subordinates, decisions will be made by the American Secretary of State and the British Foreign Secretary.

Bulwarks of Freedom

To Britain, the 50 reconditioned American destroyers mean far more than a sorely needed buttressing of the Royal Navy. Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada indicated some of the deeper implications when he said: "The facts eloquently speak for themselves of Anglo-American friendship."

London, enduring its worst week of Nazi bombing, drew a deep breath at the prospect of more tangible American aid. First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander said the ships will be "of inestimable value to us, not only for escorting convoys, but also for protecting our coasts from the threat of invasion."

On the surface, barter of overage warships for the lease of naval and air bases might be nothing more than a mutually advantageous trade. At once it was nicknamed the great "Yankee Swap." Mr. Roosevelt likened it to the Louisiana Purchase of 1803.

As in 1803, when Spain still ruled all of Latin America except Portuguese Brazil and a few small possessions of other European powers, the purchase of 1940 is primarily for national defense.

Beneath the surface, Mr. Roosevelt's bold stroke stirs deep questions. Are America and Britain joining forces without benefit of an alliance? If so, history repeats itself. Jefferson wrote in 1802 that "we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation."

In so far as America and Britain stand for human liberties, this week bulwarks those liberties in the Old World and in the New World.

Hutton, © Philadelphia Inquirer
Yankee Trader

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal
Aren't You Out of Your Field, Henry?

Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press
Falling Leaves

Bases in Pacific?

Supplied with a screen of Atlantic bases from Newfoundland nearly to the Amazon, Washington instinctively scanned Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal. No island foothold exists short of Hawaii.

Costa Rica reportedly came forward with an offer of long-term lease in the Cocos Islands, small and unsuitable for bases but conveniently placed about 525 miles west and south of the Canal. Air officers are known to look with favor on the Galapagos Islands off Ecuador. President Roosevelt denied tangible developments, but hinted at negotiations. Defense of the Canal depends on preventing long-range bombing carried out from aircraft carriers, and island bases offer this protection.

Secretary of Navy Knox is en route to naval maneuvers off Hawaii.

More distant, in the heart of East Asia, America also heard reports of coming bases. Joint use of Singapore and Hong Kong, as well as other British strongholds, emerged as a more immediate possibility.

Indo-China in Crucible

French Indo-China, adrift in the path of Japanese imperialism, clung precariously to the shadow of autonomy. Collapse of France in Europe was taken by Japan as a cue to move, and for weeks Tokyo has been applying pressure.

Latest demand was for passage of Japanese troops. Having taken advantage of French and British embarrassments to shut the Indo-China and Burma trade routes of Free China, Nippon desired to outflank China.

At that point a quiet-spoken gentleman from Tennessee raised a warning finger. United States Secretary of State Hull issued two firm statements. One advised Tokyo that further aggression in Indo-China would have "unfortunate" effects on American public opinion. Britain also warned Tokyo. The other Hull statement held firm for retention by United States troops of certain Shanghai areas previously patrolled by the British. Japan had insisted on the whole pie.

Beyond these tangible acts, a subtle change occurred in the Pacific. Mr. Churchill's pledge that the British Fleet will not be surrendered or scuttled relieves the U. S. Navy from an imminent necessity of preparing to cover two oceans with one-ocean flotillas. Japan had counted on withdrawal of the Fleet toward Atlantic waters.

Whether as a direct result or not, Japan's tone moderated in Indo-China.

One Year of War

Twelve world-shaking months ended Sept. 1, anniversary of Nazi Germany's mechanized thrust into Poland. This is called the war's first year, but actually the war began in 1931 on the plains of Manchuria. Each local war may be viewed as merely an act in the whole, so linked are these conflicts in the sequence of events.

Britain and France declared war on Sept. 3, 1939, in fulfillment of their commitments to Poland. A year later, staunch Britain stands, with fragmentary Allies — Poles, Norwegians, French under Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The Continent of Europe does Hitler's bidding. Russia and Germany maintain an uneasy pact of mutual convenience. Italy plays second fiddle to the Reich.

Herr Hitler broke a silence of some weeks' duration on Wednesday in another speech at the Sportpalast. Exultant in tone, he taunted Britain and warned that British cities would be wiped out if raids continued on the Reich. Observers saw in this an admission that the R. A. F. is having something more than a nuisance value.

German air raids intensified after Herr Hitler's speech. As the week ended, swarms of planes "too thick to count," poured over England by day and by night. Parachute flares were used. Admitting increasing damage, Britain dug in doggedly and kept its own bombers ranging as far south as Italy.

King Michael

King Carol faded from the Balkan scene as Rumania seethed under the Axis-dictated cession of northern Transylvania to Hungary. Carol abdicated at 6 a. m. Friday, Sept. 6, after a week of explosive tension. Crown Prince Michael ascended the Throne an hour and a half later.

Gen. Ion Antonescu, pro-Axis opponent of Carol, becomes dictator under the young King's first official act. The General forced Carol out after the distraught monarch summoned him to become Premier. Only three days before, General Antonescu had been released from confinement imposed by Carol.

The crisis was personal as well as national. Carol's hard work and commendable policies did not outweigh with many his reliance on a Court Camarilla, his changeableness, and his arbitrary exercise of power. Because he had made himself a personal symbol of government, he drew most blame for Rumania's loss to Soviet Russia of Bessarabia and Bucovina, the impending loss to Bulgaria of Dobruja, and the latest cession to Hungary of northern Transylvania.

All week the Rumanians, especially in ceded portions of Transylvania, rioted, protested, tolled church bells, vowed never to retreat.

Thursday, on schedule, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary guided his white charger across the border at the head of occupying troops.

The Palace in Bucharest was attacked. Iron Guardists roamed the streets assaulting Jews.

Under such circumstances General Antonescu came to power. He enjoys support of both the Army and the Iron Guard. The new regime returns the Crown to its role of being "nonpartisan and neutral" in the government.

Rushville Rendezvous

To Rushville, Indiana, on Thursday came Republican leaders from 22 states for an urgent organization meeting with candidate Wendell Willkie. It was his task to pep up the campaign, for it had sagged in some sections of the party, especially the eastern contingent. While President Roosevelt utilized a "nonpolitical" tour for making two telling campaign speeches, and electrifying the nation with his acquisition of bases from Britain, the Willkie campaign has admittedly been moving slowly.

Mr. Willkie talked to party leaders as he would to a group of sales executives. He communicated his own enthusiasm to many. At least one delegate, Samuel F. Prior, Jr., in charge of Republican National Committee activities in the east, returned to New York spreading the word that Mr. Willkie will prove to be a "champion."

Mexican Oil

Within 15 days after a Mexican court ruling this week, foreign oil companies whose properties have been expropriated are required to transfer title to Mexico for a total payment of $35,400,000. Failure to appear will give the First Civil Court power to sign the transfer. This figure contrasts with upwards of $200,000,000 asked by the oil companies.

In Equador, President Arroyo del Rio took office Sunday on a platform of Pan-American co-operation.

Many Treasures of N. Y. Fair To Remain in U. S. After Close

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Museums and institutions of learning in the United States will be enriched through acquisition of Old World treasures when the New York World's Fair closes, for several objects of art and literature and some historical exhibits from the pavilions of three nations now under German domination, as well as from the British Pavilion are to be donated to American groups or loaned for safekeeping here.

Decisions to this end have been reached by representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Poland and were said to have been prompted by lack of shipping space to Europe and by the dangers involved in sending valuable cargoes into European war zones. The thought among officials that the United States was one nation which could give these objects care and appreciation while European civilization is battling for existence also figured in the decisions.

Besides these treasures, American department stores and private collectors already are reported to have purchased or bid for many commercial objects, including exhibits of lace, glassware, leather goods, china and paintings. A small New England college considered buying the entire Belgian building and reconstructing it on its campus, but college trustees decided the venture was too expensive.

French Panels to U. S.

Among the historical exhibits, panels of literature and history at the French Pavilion tracing the relationship between France and the United States will be donated to institutions in the United States, a spokesman at the Pavilion announced.

The many-colored coat of arm panels in the Hall of Heraldry at the British Pavilion will go to a museum or other institution, G. W. Baldock, Pavilion officer, said.

The Lincoln copy of Magna Charta, which was entrusted to the Librarian of Congress during the Fair's closed season last winter, is expected to go back to Britain eventually. Where this copy, insured for $400,000, will be kept until a safe return date arrives, was not revealed. The model of the steamship Queen Elizabeth, an intricate 25-foot long exhibit, will be turned over to the Cunard White Star Line.

French officials are planning to store the Government exhibits, including paintings from the Carnavalet Museum in Paris and the Versaille Museum, in bonded warehouses, where they may remain until war conditions in Europe are ended.

Polish Exhibits to Stay

Exhibits in the Polish Pavilion, however, including paintings, sculpture, murals, frescoes and stained glass windows may be shown as one or as several separate exhibits in museums and art galleries, according to Witold Wankowicz, acting Polish Commissioner General.

Private purchasers will get various British linens and china from the commercial exhibits in the British Pavilion, and the replica set of the Crown jewels will be sold to any purchaser, Mr. Baldock said.

At the Belgian Exhibit, it is hoped that means will be found to lend to some museum or university such objects as tapestries and stained class windows. Many of the exhibits in the Belgian showcases have already been sold, some to department stores, it was said. However, Fair officials stressed that all objects would remain at the Fair until its close Oct. 27.

"It is a pity the Belgian Pavilion could not be sold for reconstruction elsewhere," Dr. J. A. Goris, Belgian Deputy Commissioner General, said. "It would be interesting for a university, having large halls, a restaurant and a motion picture theater. It could be transformed into a permanent structure at small cost."

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British Idea for Europe Is Based on Co-operation

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite the cautious attitude on the subject of war aims so far adopted by Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, it is clear that thought here is steadily evolving toward the idea of a new co-operative order in Europe as an alternative to the enslaved Europe for which Nazi Germany stands.

The Nazi concept of Europe was outlined by Dr. Walther Funk in a declaration to the Nazi and foreign press on July 25 as follows: "After the victorious conclusion of the present conflict," he said, "methods will be employed (i. e., in building a new European order) which have already brought the most satisfactory trade results to Germany before and during the war.

"Consequently, Germany does not intend," Dr. Funk went on, "to restore the former principles of laissez faire which have had so detrimental an effect on world economics. Currency problems will be solved automatically by a redistribution of labor. It is obvious that the Reichsmark will have a predominant position in Europe. . .

No Free Foreign Exchange

"It is not intended to restore free foreign exchange traffic or to create a currency union which would entail a customs union. Other currency problems will be solved on their merits."

Dr. Funk added: "It is not intended to put Greater Germany in Europe on an entirely self-sufficient basis. Germany will continue to export manufactured goods. However, an effort will be made to have, within the area in which Germany will be economically preponderant, all classes of merchandise which render that area independent of other economic areas."

Dr. Funk expanded this last cryptic remark as follows: "In rather exceptional times it is inadmissible that the Greater German economic system should be dependent on factors which are largely outside German control."

Would Be Nazi Europe

It follows from these remarks that the kind of Europe for which Nazi Germany is working is one which would be under "German control" and in which Germany would be "economically (and therefore politically) preponderant." Germany would export "manufactured goods" in exchange, of course, for the raw material of the satellite European countries, and it would be "inadmissible" for Greater Germany to be "dependent on factors which are largely outside German control."

The price of this satellite raw material would be "solved automatically by a redistribution of labor," currency problems being solved "on their merits" which can be taken to mean: to the advantage of the Reichsmark on lines similar to those already adopted in German-occupied territory, and resulting, to use Dr. Funk's phrase, "in the most satisfactory results to Germany."

The satellite countries would not be in a customs or currency union with Germany but both their tariffs and their finance would be controlled by the "predominant position of the Reichsmark."

Thus the Nazi concept of the new order in Europe is a chain of slave states bound hand and foot to Germany though nominally free and independent. Their produce would be at Germany's beck and call, not at its value on the world market but at an artificial figure fixed by Germany.

In short, just as Adolf Hitler is the Führer of the Reich so the Reich is cast for the role of Führer of Europe.

British Have Different Idea

British and Allied thought, on the other hand, is developing along the lines of a co-operative system with, as Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, put it, in a recent radiocast, some "central control" which the League of Nations lacked.

Mr. Leopold Amery, Secretary for India, said recently:

"We, too (e. g., like the Nazis), aim at a United Europe. . . . But it is a Europe united, not by terror, but in free and equal partnership, not a Europe exploited and slave-driven by a barbarian conqueror as an instrument for fresh conquests beyond, but a Europe prosperous in mutual co-operation, a free Commonwealth held together, like our own, by common interests and by the common aim of peace and happiness for all its members."

He added:

"Within its borders, too, as also here at home, we look to something more than the cessation of international conflict. We look to a true social peace, to a better world at home, and abroad, where there may be more real economic freedom, more opportunity, more security for all."

Actually, though nobody seems to have noticed it, the kind of Europe about which Mr. Amery spoke is already visible above the horizon. It can be shown in fact that his "free Commonwealth" is already beginning to function.

At present, there are four independent Governments established in London besides the British; namely, Polish, Norwegian, Dutch, Czech. Ultimately there may be two more: French and Belgian. Each has a separate individuality but they all are working together in the common cause. Each has its own national navy, army and air force. They wear the same uniform as the British and operate under a Joint High Command. They are the nucleus in fact of an international police force to which the maintenance of peace in Europe can ultimately be entrusted.

Among the States overrun by Germany are the three biggest colony-owning countries in Europe —France, Belgium, the Netherlands. The colonial output of these empires — comprising, with the British, almost 80 per cent of the colonial produce of the world—is thus tending more and more to come under unified control.

Old Geneva Idea Prevails

Thus the problem so frequently debated—and shelved—at Geneva in pre-war days of making the colonial raw material of the world more available for all has suddenly become a practicable proposition.

The war has similarly brought nearly 80 per cent of the world's mercantile marine under co-operative control in London. Practically the whole of the extensive Dutch, Belgian and Norwegian merchant fleets are now operated as a unit with the British mercantile marine. So are a considerable proportion of the French and Danish merchant navies.

Thus, it is already an incontestable fact that the kind of new order envisaged by Mr. Amery is in process of being built. A free, though limited, equal partnership exists. The elements of his "better world at home and abroad where there may be more real economic freedom, more opportunity, more security for all" have been brought to the surface naturally, if imperceptibly, in the strain and stress of war.

It now remains to acknowledge their existence and to invite others to join in developing the new order on continent-wide lines to include even the so-called enemy countries when they have purged their governments of the factors which stand for enslavement instead of mutual co-operation.

Weygand Sent to African Post To 'Assure' Empire's Defense

VICHY, France, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Pétain Government dispatched Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Allied Generalissimo, to Africa today with broad powers to "assure the defense and security" of the French Empire.

General Weygand was injured slightly in an airplane accident near Limoges yesterday when his machine was forced down in a wood during an inspection trip.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen still fighting alongside the British, has declared in London that French Equatorial Africa is behind his movement, breaking away from the Pétain régime.

At the same time Marshal Pétain, France's Chief of State, revised his Cabinet, and the Government stripped five members of the famous Rothschild banking family and 10 other persons of their French citizenship on grounds that they left France without permission.

General Weygand's former position as Minister of National Defense was abolished as the Cabinet was reduced from 15 to 13. He was designated as the Government's "delegate to Africa."

Pierre Laval, who retained his post as Vice-Premier, said that the Government intended to prove by sending General Weygand to Africa "that it is resolved to oppose by all means in its power the intrigues which are attempting to divide France from her colonies and compromise the position of the Empire."

M. Laval was named to preside over ordinary cabinet meetings, with Marshal Pétain, governing an Inner Cabinet of eight known as the Council of Ministers.

This group contains two new ministers—Gen. Charles Huntziger, who headed the French Armistice Commission, as Minister of War, and Marcel Peyrouton as Minister of Interior, succeeding Adrian Marquet, who figured prominently in formation of the Pétain regime.

New Rumanian Dictator Sends Greetings to Axis Partners

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Bulgarian Government announced yesterday that a formal agreement had been signed with Rumania for return of Southern Dobruja.

Occupation of the ceded territory is expected to begin Sept. 14 and military occupation four days later, authorities here said.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 7 (AP)—Rumania's new Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, today sent warm messages of friendship to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini, expressing Rumanians' "fealty" to both Axis states.

In his message to Reichsführer Hitler, he said: "The first thought of the Rumanian people in their historic moment is to do their duty in expressing belief in the great German people and their great Führer."

To Premier Mussolini, he telegraphed: "The Rumanian people again send you an expression of their fealty and hope in the Italian people and their great future."

At the same time General Antonescu instigated a purge of adherents of former King Carol.

Police rounded up scores of prominent persons regarded as enemies of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, and the Bucharest press launched attacks on former King Carol who was reported to have fled the country.

Among those taken into custody were Gen. Constantine Argetoianu, who was Premier after Premier Calinescu's assassination; Gen. George Milhail, Chief of the Rumanian General Staff; Mititza Constantinescu, pro-British President of the National Bank and Former Premier; in all, dozens of former leaders, perhaps hundreds of lesser lights.

General Antonescu recalled three envoys connected with King Carol's old pro-Ally foreign policy — Grigore Gafencu from his new post in Moscow; Ion Pangal, Minister to Portugal, and Oran Asovic, Minister to France.

The Bucharest radio announced last night that King Michael's mother, Princess Helen of Greece, who previously was reported to be in Italy, had arrived by plane from Dresden, but the report was not confirmed by other sources.

Iron Guard sentiment meanwhile was at a new high. Radio stations played the guard hymn from noon to midnight yesterday. Almost every shop window was plastered with pictures of Corneliu Cordeaanu, Iron Guard Führer, who was slain in 1938. Iron Guardist newspapers sold by the tens of thousands.

As Premier, General Antonescu temporarily let the old Cabinet of Ion Gigurtu carry on with ordinary business in return for an oath of allegiance.

Dr. Juliu Maniu, Peasant Party leader, and George Bratianu, Liberal leader, said they would refuse to join the new Government because they were opposed to any form of dictatorship, but Constantine Bratianu issued a manifesto urging Liberals to support General Antonescu

Washington Record

Sept. 7, 1940

President:

Sent message to Congress announcing exchange of 50 overage destroyers for naval and air bases in the Western Hemisphere.

Dedicated Great Smoky Mountain National Park and Chickamauga Dam in Tennessee; inspected defense machine shop at Charleston, W. Va.

Nominated Frank C. Walker to be Postmaster General; Charles Fahy, former NLRB General Counsel to be Assistant Solicitor General.

Signed bill authorizing appropriation of $163,500,000 a year for 1942 and 1943 federal highway aid programs.

Senate:

Began hearings on excess profits bill and anti-third term resolution.

Confirmed nomination of Carroll Wilson to be Assistant Director of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

House:

Debated conscription; adopted Fish amendment to postpone draft 60 days.

Military Affairs Committee adopted Smith amendment modifying Senate industry conscription proposal.

Departments:

Secretary of State Hull announced British pledge not to scuttle or surrender fleet if Britain is defeated; issued "hands off" Indo-China warning to Japan.

Claude R. Wickard sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture.

National Defense Commission announces plane production of 1,000 a month.

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Washington Sideglances

Europe take notice: Never pop a hornet's nest—La Guardia contributes a snappy comeback—Mme. Tabouis warns of too many French cooks—President hinted at destroyer deal.

Licked in Advance: The destroyer-naval base trade, Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama told the House the other day, is a double barrel defense measure that guarantees peace, and failing that, guarantees victory.

"You remember the fellow driving down the road with a team of oxen who popped a lizard here, and popped a grasshopper there"—he reminded his colleagues.

"Finally he came to a hornet's nest suspended from a tree, and the little boy with him said, 'Why don't you get after them babies?'

"Them babies is organized," replied the man.

Not Playthings: Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, chairman of the joint Canadian-U. S. Defense Board, leaving a luncheon conference with President Roosevelt, was asked by reporters whether extensive supplies of arms might be shipped across the Canadian border for defense purposes.

"Well, they wouldn't be for a Fourth of July celebration," snapped the vigorous Chief Executive of New York.

Too Many Cooks: Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, the famed French journalist, now a refugee in this country, is in Washington predicting that the French will revolt against Fascist regimentation.

As evidence she cites a visit she attempted to make to a Lyons canteen where broth was given away to any refugee who would bring a container. She found the canteen closed.

This was the explanation: Some French women complained that the broth needed more garlic. Another said her husband wouldn't eat it without celery. Others said there should be less garlic in it. And so on—

What's in a Sign? Is this a clue to Mr. Garner's intention to return to Washington?

Beside the Senate entrance to the Capitol, a convenient parking space still bears the movable sign: "Reserved for the Vice-President."

Cat's Out: The day before the destroyer trade was announced, President Roosevelt gave a "tip" that it had gone through.

In the original text of his speech dedicating the great Smoky Mountains National Park he had written: "New bases must be established to enable our fleet to defend our shores."

But when he delivered it before an audience of 10,000. he said: "New bases must be established—and I think they will be established—to enable our fleet to defend our shores."

Cooper in Bronze

© B. Janowsky, Sculptor

And Some of His Characters

A sesquicentennial memorial honoring James Fenimore Cooper has been placed in the new United States post office at Cooperstown, N. Y. Here "Leatherstocking" and Chingachgook, Cooper's last Mohecan Indian Chief, squat near the author, who is portrayed as at work. Cooper was born 150 years ago Sept. 15. B. Janowsky, of New York, is the sculptor of the memorial. The inscription reads, "America's great romancer and first naval historian." Erected by the United States Treasury Department.

Flynn Attacks Willkie Stand On Industries

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn said yesterday that Wendell L. Willkie's "change of heart on the conscription of industry amendment was purely political."

"I notice that Mr. Willkie today declared in favor of the conscription of industry as well as men," he said in a statement. "That certainly is amusing. His change of front comes right after I pointed out that the Republican platforms in 1924, 1928 and 1932 were on record in favor of such conscription."

[In Rushville, Ind., Mr. Willkie said, "If a bill were introduced providing that in case of emergencies industries should be selected—just as in the case of men for the army—and taken over by the government under rules and regulations instead of the arbitrary act of one man, I would be for it."]

Mr. Flynn declared, "I might say that his first reaction was his real reaction, that is, to protect wealth. If he ever gets to Washington, that's what he'll be there doing, protecting wealth and not lives."

The Democratic chairman said he regarded Mr. Willkie's conference yesterday in Rushville with G. O. P. leaders from 21 States as "the surest sign he is slipping," adding, "up to then he was going to run the campaign without any Republican leaders."

Earlier today Mr. Flynn issued a statement "confronting" Mr. Willkie with a photostatic record of testimony which Mr. Flynn said detailed the anti-labor record of the Georgia Power Company, a subsidiary of the Commonwealth and Southern, which Mr. Willkie headed.

Contradicts Flynn

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7 (AP)—Preston S. Arkwright, commenting on a contention that the Georgia Power Company, which he heads, had expended $31,108.35 for "espionage" in 1934, 1935, and 1936, issued this statement yesterday:

"Edward J. Flynn (Chairman of the Democratic National Committee) produced copies of vouchers of money paid by this company to Pinkerton for men who checked the receipts on the street cars and buses of this company operated in five cities in Georgia. Nobody denies this; indeed, I stated this in my first reply to Flynn. Flynn now states that these prove that subsidiaries of Commonwealth & Southern were anti-labor at the time Wendell Willkie was its head. They prove no such thing.

"Mr. Flynn misrepresents the matter, either ignorantly or intentionally. These services are perfectly legitimate, universally employed, not only by street railway companies, but by every other concern with respect to employees who handle money. That's all this is. It has nothing to do with labor or labor unions.

"The company recognized labor unions sincerely and wholeheartedly. It doesn't spy on them; it has no need to spy on them, nor any desire to spy on them, but on the contrary its relations with them are founded on sincerity and mutual confidence. This has been true for years, including the years referred to by Mr. Flynn. Any statement by him to the contrary can be refuted by consulting any labor union leader."

Willkie Offers Rural Power And Variable Tax Proposals

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7 (AP)—Proposals for expanding the rural electrification program and for a variable system of farm taxation were included today in Wendell L. Willkie's agricultural recommendations.

The Republican Presidential nominee offered these suggestions to 70 farm paper editors after telling them that the agreement to trade 50 overage United States destroyers for military bases in British possessions was "the most dictatorial and arbitrary act of any President in the history of the United States."

"If we cannot defeat the dictators through the processes of democracy," said Mr. Willkie, "then it will prove that the democratic way is not the effective way."

Mr. Willkie said his criticism of President Roosevelt for not asking Congress to pass on the destroyer-air bases trade omitted any advantages or disadvantages of the agreement.

Agricultural Markets

The editors' conference yesterday brought from the candidate a four-point outline of his farm views.

First, he said, although the farmer is forced to buy in a protected market and sell in an unprotected market, immediate removal of tariff barriers would bring "economic and financial chaos."

Second, he continued, every effort should be made to increase foreign markets when the European war ends.

His third contention was that fixed valuation of land provides an unsatisfactory base for farm taxes. A preferable system, he suggested, would be based on farm income, allowing farmers to pay lower taxes in bad years.

Continuance of Payments

Contending that farm income is related directly to industrial employment, Mr. Willkie proposed as his fourth point a "wise and just administration" of present laws in order to stimulate industry and give workers greater purchasing power.

The candidate reiterated his belief that soil conservation payments should be continued. Although he did not include it among his four points, Mr. Willkie devoted a major share of his talk to advocating a continuance of the Federal rural electrification program.

"If Congress would go along with me," Mr. Willkie said, "I would support a plan for a revolving fund to encourage public as well as private plants to build additional rural electric lines with rates subject to Governmental regulations."

After the farm meeting, the candidate worked with aids on the itinerary of his western speaking tour. He added an address at Omaha, Neb., on the night of Sept. 26. There were indications that he would be unable to accept an invitation of Illinois Republican leaders to make four short talks in Chicago Sept. 13.

Eastern Tour

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP) — Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, will campaign in New York State and in New England late in October, Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., eastern campaign manager, said today.

The candidate will visit Pennsylvania and New Jersey before coming here, Mr. Pryor said.

Pigs to Market

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7 (AP)—A meeting of farm editors voted that Wendell L. Willkie and one of his farm managers, Joe Kramer, should sell a carload of hogs for $7.75 a hundredweight.

During a question-and-answer period, one editor remarked: "Joe has been wondering whether he should sell his hogs now."

Mr. Willkie put the question to the meeting.

A half dozen men shouted "Yes." There were no negative votes.

New Jersey Farm Women Pool Resources for Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Sept. 7—What one of them could not do alone, 30 Atlantic County farm women hope to do by operating a co-operative market along Black Horse Pike near here.

Patterned after the Montgomery Farm Woman's Co-operative Market at Bethesda, Md., the market represents the first attempt by New Jersey farm women to fight adversity co-operatively.

All its members are women who watched their family incomes dwindle in recent years because of rising production costs and falling wholesale prices of farm products. They determined to do something about the problem the best way they know with their pots and pans and their knowledge of how to use them.

The market, where homemade foods of many kinds, fresh vegetables and fruits, dressed chickens and fresh eggs are sold on Wednesdays and Saturdays, was first proposed by Mrs. Edith G. Norman, Atlantic County home demonstration agent. Each of the women bought two shares of stock in the co-operative at $25 each. The $1,500 raised was used to erect a building, which they painted. Members who could not spare the $50 in cash, borrowed it from the Farm Security Administration. Each of the members will pay in 5 per cent of her gross as her share toward defraying the operating costs of the market.

When the organization was established, a committee of standards was appointed to maintain quality. With the assistance of the State Board of Health, a rigid set of regulations was drawn up, to which all the women must adhere in operating their farms and kitchens and the market itself. Prices have been standardized and price-cutting will be punishable by forfeiture of the offender's membership.

Flour and other supplies are being purchased through a central buying committee as a further step in economy.

In working together for a common cause, the women are as united in thought as they are in organization. Members of French, English, Italian, German, Swedish, and Hungarian birth or parentage have been especially welcomed into the co-operative for the foreign dishes they offer the market's growing clientele.

Determination to keep democracy alive in the market was voiced by Paris-born Mrs. Martha Pilout, President of the co-operative, when she raised the American flag over the market building on the opening day.

"Although there are women of many nations among us," she said, "this is one spot on earth where there will be no war—just friendship and co-operation."

Cleveland Borrows Against Taxes To Piece Out Relief Cost for 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland is expected to go through 1940 without any relief crisis such as it has had in the past five years when relief funds became exhausted.

Fred W. Ramsey, Welfare Director, says funds to meet the estimated cost of $7,611,000 for the year are in sight. The fact that the city will get through the year without a relief fund shortage is due, mainly, he claims, to a recent ruling of the Ohio Supreme Court, which legalizes the borrowing of $2,138,000 for relief by issuing bonds against delinquent taxes.

The ruling was made after the city in reality sued itself, filing a mandamus action to force the Finance Director to issue the bonds. Thus, he adds, Cleveland has only temporarily solved its problem, by borrowing against future resources, and, in taking on interest charges, really pays twice on its relief bill.

Such financing, he contends, is further argument for putting relief here on a county-wide basis. Each political subdivision in the County, with the help of the State, now cares for its own direct relief clients, with Cleveland's share being far out of proportion to its ability to pay. It is an argument, too, Mr. Ramsey believes, for the State paying a larger share of the costs.

The Ohio Legislature agreed last year to pay 50 per cent of the cost, but it failed to appropriate enough money. Its payments to Cleveland last year totaled only 38 per cent of the cost. This year, it went back and made up the deficiency for the first half of '39. Before this year is over, the Legislature is expected to bring the second half of '39 and the first half of 1940 up to the 50-50 sharing basis.

Cleveland now has approximately 21,500 on direct relief, and since the first of the year the relief bill has been $4,200,000.

Political Slavery Decried by Norris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska asserted today that "we are not free if we are slaves to a political party any more than if we were slaves to a dictator."

The venerable Senator made public an interview with a group of young persons forming a "College Clubs for Roosevelt" movement in which he counseled against partisanship in politics.

He told them that certain friends of his in the Senate, whom he did not identify, were "carried away by partisan politics that causes them to hate Roosevelt today worse than Hitler."

Such partisanship, Senator Norris said, probably can be traced to "patronage" and the strong feelings engendered by disputes over its distribution.

That Personal Touch

MINDEN, La. (AP)—J. Frank Colbert, candidate for Congress, says he's going to vote for himself because there is always a chance the race might be close—and he doesn't want to repeat a mistake. He said that when he ran for City Treasurer of Minden he was defeated by one vote—his own. He had voted for his opponent.

Wallace Finds No Danger In National Debt

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 7 (AP)—Nearing the end of a five-day campaign tour of Illinois, Henry A. Wallace, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, said today that the people "need have no fear" of the mounting national debt.

Even though the Federal debt has increased $22,000,000,000 during the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Wallace said in a prepared address, interest charges have dropped so sharply that "it is easier to carry the debt now than it was in 1933."

Speaking at Effingham last night, Mr. Wallace said the Republican Party was the "party of obstruction," as well as the "party of appeasement." He accused the G. O. P. leadership of "obstructing again and again the efforts of President Roosevelt to defend this Hemisphere against the Nazi war machine."

Mr. Wallace said he was referring to Republican criticism in Congress of the destroyer-naval base trade agreement between the United States and England.

"The American people are back of the President in his trade of the destroyers," Mr. Wallace said.

Mr. Wallace asserted that the combined governmental and private debt was $11,000,000,000 less than in 1929.

"You need have no fear of the governmental debt," he said. "None whatsoever, because we are carrying the load easily and the total debt of the country is $11,000,000,000 less than '29.

"The Federal debt has increased since 1933 by perhaps $23,000,000,000, but every dollar that has been spent has increased the national income by more than two dollars—probably by as much as three dollars.

"And this strange thing I am sure will be news to all of you—that we now are paying as interest on the national debt one and one third per cent of the national income, whereas we paid one and two thirds per cent on the national income in 1933.

"So rest a little easier. The debt load of this country is not as great as it was back in the late 20's. It is easier to carry."

Americans in Cuba Give Aid to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA — Every day North American women who reside in Cuba's capital are meeting at a private home to sew, knit, gather money, or otherwise help Great Britain in its struggle for survival.

The Anglo-American colony in Havana sticks pretty closely together, and when the British Ladies' Committee organized a bridge party at the Hotel Sevilla, which was attended by more than five hundred women, the American colony decided to take some sort of action toward forming a unit for war relief work. The get-together meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Coert du Bois, wife of the United States Consul General.

Mrs. George Messersmith, wife of the United States Ambassador, is honorary chairman of the American Volunteer Unit. Mrs. du Bois is chairman and Mrs. Thomas Findlay is co-chairman. Other officers are Mrs. B. H. Harper, Mrs. Joseph A. Jones, Mrs. Charles Monroe, Mrs. Rolando Martinez, and Mrs. W. P. Bryant.

Mrs. du Bois, who lives in the Vedado suburb, has placed two spacious work rooms with a private entrance at the disposal of the members of the Unit, and the women have not only pledged themselves to a monthly subscription of a sum not to exceed one dollar, but have also signed to work a certain number of hours each week.

All-America Youth Orchestra Adds to Hemisphere Loyalties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES — With half their South American tour completed, Leopold Stokowski and the All-American Youth Orchestra paused to evaluate the results of what has been called the most unusual event in recent musical history.

They found them good.

Judged from press and public comment in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, these young persons chosen from 15,000 applicants from practically every State in the union, have won unprecedented applause for their music, and the affection of a continent for their spirit of friendship.

The public, so enthusiastic at the first Buenos Aires concert that three encores—something unknown here—were given, became even more demonstrative at subsequent performances.

It was, as one critic put it, as if they were "receiving an old friend." The situation was the same in Rio de Janeiro where the first two concerts were played, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and in Montevideo, Uruguay.

To United States businessmen here—many of whom admitted they were a bit doubtful of the orchestra because they knew a failure would mean a loss of North American prestige—the good will effect of the tour was even greater than its musical importance.

"This is proof that in a democracy, where young people have a chance to practice on something else besides bayonets, they can do wonders," one importer said, adding, "And don't think that idea isn't getting across."

In Rio, Ambassador Jefferson Caffrey acted as a kind of advance representative for the tour and encouraged the sale of tickets. Ambassador Norman Armour heard the group on his way north to the States for a vacation and was so impressed by the reception that he cabled Buenos Aires to get things moving. Last minute "pep talks" by Michael Myerberg, manager, who flew ahead of the orchestra, also set the United States Chamber of Commerce, American Club and other organizations moving. Inviting the orchestra of Colon to listen was another bright move and resulted in much favorable word-of-mouth advertising.

As with advance sale, the first concerts in each city opened slowly, and then moved forward with a spurt. "Nacion" one of the largest dailies here, pointed out this gradual process as typical of South American reactions. Prensa, the leading paper, said the reception at the opening concert "couldn't have been more warm."

Dressed in sports clothes and wearing white campus shoes, the young musicians looked somewhat like a group of high school seniors on their graduating trip to Washington as they stepped down the gangplank of the S. S. Uruguay here.

On board ship, Mr. Stokowski—who sometimes "wants to be alone"—was very social. He insisted upon eating in the tourist class salon with his youthful followers and on not dressing for dinner. Rehearsals were held daily in the main lounge and passengers lined the windows, sometimes standing for hours.

The press interest was great. At a typical reception in this metropolis, Mr. Stokowski answered interviewers in English, French, German and a little Spanish. His expressive hands made up for his lack of vocabulary. And reporters, not "fans" sought—and obtained—his autograph.

In Rio lateness of the ship required emergency measures on the southbound journey. The orchestra was taken off in lighters. So well arranged was the organization that with cumbersome instruments (total value, including 20 Strads, $500,000) and all, they were set up in Rio's Municipal Theater

Sao Paulo, the busy, industrial "Chicago" of South America, seemed less foreign to most. The an hour and 20 minutes after reaching the harbor.

mountain train ride down to the coffee port of Santos to catch the boat was described by many as the most thrilling incident of the trip.

In Montevideo practically everybody bought wrist watches and like Washington tripping high schoolers, the boys picked up white canes as souvenirs.

Much spare time on ship was spent in playing chamber music and after leaving Rio in trying variations of the native rhythms which were recorded on board by engineers accompanying the orchestra.

Through their music — and through their personalities—the All-American Youth Orchestra has done its task well. As one North American long resident remarked:

"This is worth more than millions in propaganda for the United States in South America."

States to Pass On Uniform Law For Pistol Users

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (AP)—Proposed acts regulating possession of pistols and providing for appeals from decisions of administrative agencies were adopted yesterday for submission to every State legislature by the conference of commissioners on uniform State laws.

The uniform pistol act provides licensing of all persons carrying pistols and a sentence of at least two and one-half years for second offenders without possibility of parole. It defines presence of a pistol or revolver on the floor of an automobile as "evidence sufficient to justify a court or jury in finding that each of the persons in the automobile was in illegal possession of the pistol."

At the request of civil authorities, the conference suspended its rule that proposed acts must be submitted to two annual conference sessions in order to pass the firearms act. Thirty-one States approved the measure, while Kansas, Louisiana, Ohio, West Virginia and District of Columbia representatives opposed it.

The proposed appeal act provides that rulings of public service, workmen's compensation, tax, unemployment compensation, securities, insurance and banking commissions may be appealed to the courts within 30 days. Missouri's representative was the only one to oppose its adoption.

It Happened Here

VINCENNES, Ind. (AP) — The State Highway Department accidentally moved a Vincennes city limit sign a block inside the boundary.

Mayor A. B. Taylor ordered his Street Commissioner to move it back.

"What do they think this is?" demanded his honor, "Europe?"

Railway Express Strike Averted

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Acceptance of a fact-finding board's recommendations has averted a strike by 30,000 Railway Express Agency employees who had accused the company of failure to administer a 44-hour week agreement in "a fair and reasonable way."

The settlement was announced Sept. 5 in a joint statement by L. O. Head, President of the Agency, and George M. Harrison, Railway Brotherhood chief. The statement said both sides had agreed to accept the board's suggestions for putting the 44-hour week into operation. Details of the agreement were not disclosed.

Clerks demanded the reduction from their 48-hour schedule after the Agency had made the concession for vehicle drivers represented by the Teamsters' union.

The fact-finding board, appointed in July by President Roosevelt, recommended an extension of the 44-hour week for certain classes of employees in the general and accounting offices and train messenger department. The Brotherhood later protested that the agency did not want to comply with these recommendations and threatened to call clerks off their jobs.

Pacific Northwest to Benefit From Statistical Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A more accurate picture of conditions in the Pacific Northwest as indicated by census figures and other information is planned by the Department of Sociology of the University of Washington through utilization of its new statistical laboratory.

The sociologists will be able, through use of the new laboratory, to analyze and put on charts for practical application the great masses of figures which are available through the many surveys being carried on in the country and through the United States census.

"On the charts will be pictured the changes in gains or losses of population, health conditions, income, poverty, crime, sickness and many other facts which, while gathered in the various surveys and censuses are not readily available to the public," said Prof. Howard Woolsoon, of the department. "Those changes can be shown as easily as shifts in weather, carmiles or bank clearings. Thus we can understand our human resources and plan accordingly."

An instance of how misleading figures without extenuating circumstances can be is the general assumption that cities will continue to grow as they have in the past, Dr. Woolston pointed out.

"The use of motor cars, telephones, and power transmissions has made such population congestion unnecessary," he explained.

From a proper analysis a manufacturer may be shown where he will be better off to locate in a suburban spot than try to rent space in the popular centralized section. The Department of Sociology, in compiling and analyzing the statistics, will endeavor to make the situation fit the particular community they are working on. In other words, efforts will be made to apply information obtained from one locality to all other areas, Dr. Woolston shows.

These Bloodhounds Are in the Doghouse

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Sheriff is looking into the pedigrees of two of his bloodhounds.

One, called upon to follow the scent of a man who threw a dynamite cap under an oil refinery, apparently picked up a lead. With the posse following, the dog ran straight to a hamburger stand—and stopped.

Another was taken to Columbia, La., to hunt for six escaped Arkansas convicts. The dog found the fugitives all right, but struck up such a warm friendship with them that they had to tie him to a tree to get rid of him. Officers rescued him.

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Three Dictators Meet At Balkan Crossroads

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two dictators sent their emissaries to Vienna to make over the Balkan map and it is reported they are planning to send soldiers into the Balkans to defend that map. But in reality, more than two are involved. All three of Europe's dictators are pressing into the Balkans. Behind them are three mighty states: Russia, Germany, Italy. Three imperial routes meet in Rumania. It is one of the world's most dangerous crossroads.

What is happening there today is not new. Little people such as are now fleeing sadly along dusty roads have often fled before, because this is a place where Slav, German, and Latin have often clashed. The actors are new today, but the drama is ancient.

Italy is both the oldest and the newest of the three present contenders in Rumania. It is the oldest, because a Roman commander led Roman soldiers there some 18 centuries ago. Romans gave Rumania its name and language. The Balkans were for centuries part of the Roman Empire; Rome's outpost, Rumania, still embodies Roman traditions and preserves Roman relics. Eventually Goths, Slavs and other barbarians drove Rome out.

Repetition of Old Story

Now a "new Rome," trying to restore the ancient empire, again seeks domination over the Balkans. That is one of Premier Mussolini's fundamental aims. If a mighty, hostile power controls that part of Europe, the Fascist dream of a new Roman Empire will be blasted. The Balkans command the Adriatic and a large part of the Mediterranean. Without mastering them, Italy will not be able to escape from what it calls its prison.

To the security and expansion of Russia the Balkans are equally essential. Very few elements in modern European history are so persistent as Russia's efforts to secure a road to the West through the Balkans. For more than a century that striving has played a role in most great European conflicts.

An Area of Ambitions

To gain control of the Balkans or move toward it Russia has repeatedly gone to war. Over that issue it has fought Turkey, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, and Germany. For that it once took under its protection all Oriental Christians. For that it helped liberate Serbia, then Greece, later Rumania, finally Bulgaria.

For many decades, Russian Ministers and Ambassadors exercised vast influence in Cetinje (Montenegro), Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest, Athens, Istanbul. Not infrequently St. Petersburg overthrew and set up governments in Balkan capitals. At the beginning of the World War, the Allies turned the Balkans over to Russia as its sphere of influence and aspirations. One of the causes of that war was Russia's determination to prevent Austria-Hungary from increasing its power in the Balkans.

This seeking of a way through the Balkans into the outer world seems as inalienable an element in Russia's politics as mastery of the sea is in that of Britain, or the Monroe Doctrine in America's. This is a natural and not artificial or merely imperial aim. The change in régimes does not seem to have affected it.

Russia remains basically Russia, whether a Czarist or proletarian dictator directs its affairs. The needs of 175,000,000 or more persons are permanent and the need for an ice-free outlet to the oceans is as pressing as ever. Joseph Stalin's attitude toward the Balkans is probably similar to that of the most ambitious Czars. He wants no other power to dominate them.

Nazi Soldiers on Border

The power most likely to dominate is Adolf Hitler's Germany. In fact, Herr Hitler has already arranged to station his soldiers in the Balkans at Russia's border. The Reichsführer's directing of Germany's strivings toward the southeast is not a new departure.

For centuries the Germans have sought Balkan domination. Their leaders, the Hapsburgs, repeatedly fought against the chief Balkan power, the Turks, and came to exercise great influence in the Balkan States. Sometimes that influence even exceeded Russia's.

Austria extended its territory deeply into the Balkans. More than once it set up governments in Serbia. It stopped the Bulgarians when they defeated the Serbs in 1885. It strove to gain control of the harbor, Salonika.

In time, Germany came to back up Austria's Balkan policies. Austria's southward push served as a spearhead for all the Germans. Their penetration into the Balkans precipitated the World War. Expansion in that direction has become a vital German aim. Herr Hitler has taken over the policies of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns.

Historical trends are quite permanent and it is not at all strange that the revolutionist Stalin is carrying on the policy of Czars, while the revolutionist Hitler is following in the footsteps of Kaisers. Where emperors clashed yesterday, self-made dictators are clashing today, with the same ambitions and the same forces.

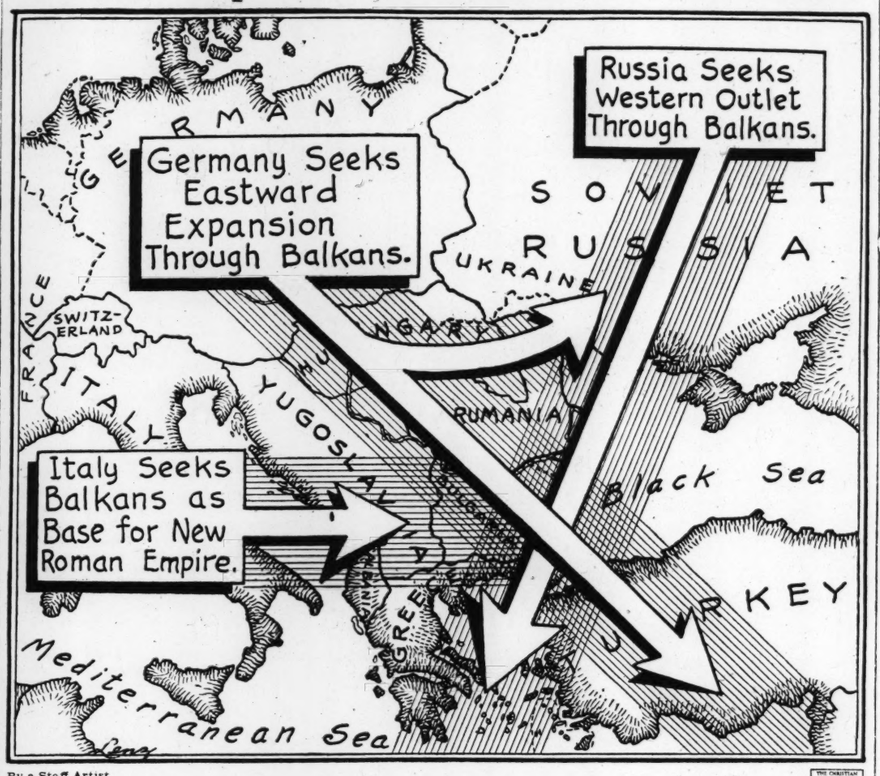
Stalin Clever in Bargaining

If that is true, one may ask: Why does Stalin remain inactive? Why does he permit Russia's chief rival to gain a foothold in the Balkans? Well, perhaps he is not inactive at all. He is probably working as fast as he dares. He has shown himself a sharp observer, a shrewd statesman, and a rather clever bargainer. One may believe he knows Russian history well, understands its interests and has no intention of letting Herr Hitler control the Balkans.

However, Mr. Stalin will probably choose his time to act. He usually does, then acts quickly. He does not seem inclined "to stick his neck out." Herr Hitler has a terrifically powerful army that just now is quite free. If given an occasion it could throw its full force against Russia.

Mr. Stalin does not wish to take that blow alone. He prefers to wait until Italy and Germany are engaged elsewhere.

Where Imperial Ambitions Are at Stake



By a Staff Artist

Perennial Storm Center of Europe

Arrows on map indicate the line of advance attempted by Germany, Russia, and Italy whose aspirations converge upon the Balkans, making that peninsula a continual center of friction and strife. An offshoot from the German arrow is shown heading for the rich agricultural territory of the Ukraine.

British Give Allied Exiles Part in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The aim of equal partnership of free peoples in the peace that is yet to come is expressed by Britain in a free partnership of war now established with citizens of those European nations that still fight on against the conqueror.

Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations do not fight alone. Self-contained armed forces of six European nations snatched from under the very muzzles of the enemy's victorious guns, have "lived to fight another day."

An Act of Parliament has been rushed through the House of Lords and House of Commons giving the leaders of the free Czech, Polish, French, Netherlands, Belgian and Norwegian citizens in Britain the right to establish separate armies on British soil, trained under their own flags, led by their own commander, ruled by their own laws.

This Act is no mere matter of form. Such a concession has never before been made in the whole of British history. Both the foreign Governments concerned and the British Government see it as a particularly significant gesture.

"The Governments concerned attach great importance to this Bill and to the recognition that it gives to their status and their right to choose the path which they wish to pursue," Sir Edward Grigg, joint Undersecretary of State for War told the House of Commons.

Not Merely Refugees

"In its main three clauses it is really an expression of one of our war and peace aims," he added. "The object of the Bill is to enable those Governments to play the part which they desire to play in the war. They are not to be regarded merely as refugee Governments. Every one of them wishes to share in the strain and sacrifice of the war as well as in the fruits of victory. Every one of them in some measure commands the means to play its part in the war."

Although some of them are small in numbers, the foreign armed forces in Britain are far more than just a token of Europe's determination to see the war through to the end. Comprising well-trained and well-equipped units of naval, military, and airforce personnel—numbering in the aggregate many thousands—they form a useful and valuable addition to the forces under British supervision.

Both France and Poland have contributed considerable numbers of their most skilled fighting men to all three branches of the services.

Aid in Defense and Offense

French airmen have been playing a large part in air operations against the Italians in East Africa. Polish airmen have been making their regular contribution to the Allied air offensive on the Ruhr and in the defense of Britain. French sailors maintain constant sea patrol in their own craft. Polish sailors, in Polish destroyers and submarines, have since the beginning of the war been prominent in defensive and offensive sea action. Crack Polish and French troops are prepared for the Battle of Britain.

Czech, Belgian, Netherlands, and Norwegian soldiers are also preparing for the struggle. The Netherlands navy, which escaped practically intact, is a valued addition to British sea power. Czech fighter pilots have shown heroism and skill in defending British skies in Hurricanes and Spitfires. Norway and Belgium have both made small but much appreciated naval contributions and a few of their airmen are also in Britain to represent the youngest service of all.

The new Act of Parliament confers powers to establish and rule by foreign laws self-contained armed forces in Britain on all Sovereign Governments in this country which have been recognized as allies and on foreign authority, like that of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, which has been recognized as being in general control. The debate of the Bill showed that Britain hopes and is ready to welcome other Sovereign forces fighting for freedom in the same way, possibly, for instance, Albanians and Ethiopians, or any others who are attacked.

Mixed Courts Arranged

Clause two of the Bill preserves the jurisdiction of British civil courts in respect to offenses against the civil law of this country. Clause three provides for the contingency of a very small foreign force serving as part of a larger one and arranges for mixed courts to dispense military law in such a case.

In principle all these foreign forces are to be at all times under the British High Command, but the forces will be used as operational formations under the command of their own officers within the British High Command.

"I feel the House may very well be proud to pass this Bill," Sir Edward Grigg declared, "because a new birth of freedom is implicit in it. It represents, I believe, the inmost aspirations of at least 100,000,000 human beings at present under the Nazi heel.

"Britain," he added, "at this proud hour is no mere home of helpless refugees. Britain, on the contrary, is a cave of Æolus, in which are penned for the time all the great liberating winds which through the centuries have swept the dark mists of oppression and barbarism from the life of human kind. This wind may be penned for a time but not for long."

Belgian Unemployment Crisis Forces Public Works Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Public works projects, including state-financed restoration of crown lands, are being set up in this German-occupied State in an attempt to liquidate one of its most pressing problems, namely, the alarming increase in unemployment.

Recently the Commissioner-General for reconstruction in Belgium estimated that out of 8,000,000 inhabitants, about 1,000,000 working people have become dependent upon the dole, while that number grows daily as a result of the return of civilian refugees from France.

The army of unemployed has increased in two months by 400 per cent. He outlined the causes of this alarming increase as, (a) the almost complete stoppage in the public services (railway, shipping, Post); (b) a cessation of work in many private undertakings, among others the building trades; (c) the disorganization of many municipal, provincial and even central (national) administrative organs.

Plans Now Under Way

This position in the labor market would without question become disastrous if action was not immediately taken. In order to encourage initiative in this matter a start has been made by announcing to the local governments of provinces and municipalities that the State has undertaken to bear the cost of the restoration of crown lands and will advance the amounts necessary for the most urgent work, pending a more definitive arrangement on this point. Subsequently the State will make generous contributions toward the cost of all other works of which the public benefit is evident.

Officials have now recognized the urgent necessity of giving preference to that sort of work which demands the largest number of workers and of which a beginning can be made immediately. The call, "give work, and that at once," has been sounded. Belgium is now taking with almost feverish haste the measures to satisfy the need for work.

Meanwhile the Alderman of Public Works has prepared a comprehensive program of building work and road laying whereby unemployment will be combated in an effective manner. One aspect of the problem however can be seen in the fact that the German authorities have on their side brought a first contingent of 2,500 workers into Germany from Antwerp to assist in their industries.

The municipal authorities of Antwerp will be supported in their endeavors toward restoration which in present circumstances cannot, of course, be applied to the shipping trades so far as they concern sea-going vessels, supported by advice and action by the authorities of the army of occupation.

Dr. Essen, who was formerly head of the commercial, navigational and industrial services of Hamburg, and is now one of the leaders of the German occupying forces, recently declared that Antwerp, with a similar harbor structure, must resolutely set itself, in order to take a place in the mid-European economic sphere, in a position to follow new ways. For this purpose all leaders of industry must voluntarily co-operate in order that Antwerp can from the state of need build itself up as an area of economic prosperity.

Antwerp has at once realized that it must take the lead in the provision of work. The work to be done must be of a character that will absorb much labor but little raw material. Dr. Essen stated incidentally that the authorities will only deal with the question of financial and monetary policies after a thorough research.

Banks to Help Program

It is the intention of the still existing banks to join in the economic process so far as they are able. For the restoration, which aims at the same time at providing work for the laborers to the last man, it is necessary that a firm money market should rapidly be created.

In the meantime progress is being made toward establishing unity in the trade associations. Already federation has been achieved between the oil and margarine trades, the millers, the mixed-food factories, the dealers in fodders and legumes, the inland shipping corporations and freight car undertakings. The activities of these organizations will be conducted apart from all questions of politics and will be directed toward practical co-operation.

Belgian economics will, as has been said, have as their future task that of instituting themselves in the area of mid-European economics. All traders, all exporters and importers, will find it to their advantage to make new relations with firms in the Greater-Germany area. These new relations will be furthered by various means. Already a clearing institute between Belgium and Germany has been erected.

Mechanized Training Pushed In Australian Army Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales — Modern fighting methods are now being taught men in Australia's mobilization camps with the introduction for the first time of tanks. In contrast to the training methods employed in the early days of the war, which although thorough, were nevertheless hampered by lack of modern mechanized equipment, the Dominion's Army is now being trained at a much faster pace.

This was seen when the Seventh Division, part of the Second Expeditionary Force which is being trained for duty in England, were reviewed in battle practice. Although the group were raw recruits 14 days earlier, they displayed confidence, keenness, and were impressive in their work. Rolling away from the artillery parks at Puckapunyal, Victoria, the division exhibited obstacle jumping, demonstrated on a steep forest-covered hill. Tank attacks and repulse tactics were shown by the Seventh Division Cavalry and by gunners of the Fourteenth Infantry.

The course of training with tanks is to be given men from the Armored Regiment and the Seventeenth Machine Gun Battalion. The uniform of these men includes black berets, which have won for them the name of "Blackberries."

In addition to tanks, motorcycles are being introduced, although enough carrier vehicles to work at war strength are still lacking. Now being formed are the Eighth Division tank units and motorcycle corps. Equipment that is arriving in sufficient quantity to speed up training includes anti-tank guns of latest British make, and 18-pounder guns. Bren gun carriers of light British type are being built in Australia, and demonstrations have been given of what they can do.

Meanwhile, in other lines of preparation there is delay. For winter training, men have needed more war underclothing, and more pullovers, scarves, and knitted helmets than the Army quartermasters could provide. Heavy exports of wool, needed by Britain, or shipped abroad to build foreign exchange, have resulted in want of enough to fill Australia's own needs. Available wool, moreover, has been snapped up by the Red Cross where a "knitters' war" is in progress.

Shortages are acutely felt, now that compulsory Army training has been extended to new age groups in the attempt to reach the goal of 250,000 trained men. Under the Dominion's latest plan to build a home defense force which will make for security in the South Pacific, between 80,000 and 90,000 soldiers have been enrolled and older men are able to volunteer. They will get three months' continuous training.

Thus from the present time there will be from 30,000 to 50,000 Australians permanently mobilized. Eight mobilization camps must be built, at a cost of $10,000,000, to make this program possible.

Moves toward further mechanization of the Army, which have already brought results in speed-up of training, has foreshadowed at least a decrease in the demands on the famous Light Horse Regiment, which distinguished itself in the World War. For some time, there has been controversy between Army experts as to the efficiency of this much respected division of Australia's armed forces, in view of the high-speed, mechanized German assaults on the Low Countries and on France.

Those who recall how the troops of the Regiment rode triumphantly into Damascus after defeating the Turkish armies in the World War, are reluctant to accept the arguments of some strategists that in modern warfare there is no place for the horse.

According to Brigadier General Street, the proper way to look at the Light Horse is as infantry rendered mobile. Their scouting, reconnaissance, and patrol work are in the cavalry tradition, but they are essentially shock troops and raiders. Their field is the swift surprise attack on the flank, not the frontal asault. This is in the manner of their work in Palestine, where their official historian says they proved their merit as dismounted fighters against enemy troops by the freshness, vigor, and determination of their advances on foot. Their mobility was also proved to give them high chances of surprising and overwhelming enemy forces greatly superior to their own. The Light Horse were usually outnumbered in actions in Sinai and Palestine.

Gen. Sir Harry Chauvel, World War leader, holds a similar opinion today. He believes it impossible that any invader of Australian soil would have sufficient tanks and armored cars to eclipse the mobility of the mounted divisions here. He dismisses the experience in Poland where German tanks plowed through cavalry regiments, as not comparable, because an invasion of Australia must be launched from over the sea.

Defense

Continued from Page 1

bystander's sympathy. If the British home defense crumbles it knows that it has guaranteed to protect belligerent Canada, and it expects the fighting British fleet to cross the Atlantic. Where that would leave the United States is anybody's guess.

For that reason the chief domestic interest centers on defense. With President Roosevelt's signature the great new defense appropriation will go for 18,422 airplanes, 200 warships, and arms for 1,200,000 men, besides a host of other things.

Meanwhile the House version of the draft bill neared passage. Yesterday members beat down an effort to lower the draft age maximum from 44 to 30. It rejected many other amendments, refusing to remove exemptions for aliens, college men or Members of Congress. It accepted only one amendment, not to impose the draft until housing and sanitary facilities for the draftees have been supplied.

The third of the key defense measures, dealing with war profits, was in the Senate Finance Committee, where drastic changes from the House version are being written.

President Roosevelt urged speed yesterday. Tomorrow at St. James Episcopal Church, in Hyde Park, he will participate in the Sunday service—the day he has proclaimed as one for prayers for world peace.

Finally Made It Clear

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—"But I wasn't born in Oklahoma," persisted a Negro trying to register as an alien.

Yes, the official replied, one could tell by the Alabama accent. . . .

"But I'm an African."

The official (one must be patient) laboriously explained that African descent didn't mean one wasn't a citizen.

At the door the Negro paused.

"I was born," he said desperately, "in Monrovia, Liberia, Africa."

"Oh-h-h-h," a small voice said. "Name, please."

Canada Seeks American Aid In Trade Field

Continued from Page 1

tric power, is ideally equipped to make war chemicals. A sensible defense agreement, many Canadians think, would provide that Canada would expand its chemical works, now planned on a large scale, while the United States would make all the airplane engines required in the joint effort.

Actually, some progress had been made in this direction before the Ogdensberg agreement. Canada had secured airplane engines from its neighbor and had been assured that more would be available. But so far as the Government has indicated, no detailed plan of economic co-operation has been developed.

The possibilities here are enormous. Another example of possible co-operation is in the manufacture of small-arms and ammunition. Here Canada is making rapid progress while the United States' output is lagging. Canada, on the other hand, needs armor plate, which the United States is becoming equipped to make on a large scale.

Needs Machine Tools

Canada also desperately needs machine tools, about $65,000,000 worth of them, to equip its armament factories, and must get them from the United States. Up to the Ogdensberg agreement it had been feared the United States, needing tools itself, could not spare enough to maintain the Canadian armament schedule.

The defense arrangements, it is felt here, should cover difficulties like that, since the objective of armament on both sides of the boundary is the same.

Here in Ottawa it is felt that if the defense agreement is to produce maximum results it should be accompanied by a survey of the capacities of both nations in the production of war goods. Meanwhile, of course, the military aspects of the problem can be attacked by experts. But in the long run, it is argued, economics and finance must play a large part in the contract.

The most obvious economic fact before the two ntaions is that Canada cannot possibly contribute as much financially to joint defense as its neighbor, with ten times the population and much more than ten times the income. Yet Canadians feel that in sending troops, ships and planes overseas, in accepting conscription and enormous taxes, in reconstructing the whole economy of their nation for war in aid of Britain, they have already gone a long way in defending not only themselves but their American neighbors. And they have not the slightest fear that, now the principle of joint defense is established, there will be any difficulty about financing it and producing the materials needed in it.

Convicted Louisiana Man Is a Suicide

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7 (AP)—The suicide yesterday of Monte E. Hart, a major figure in the Louisiana political scandals, brought to five the number of persons who have killed themselves since the old Huey P. Long empire crumbled under disclosures of graft and corruption.

Mr. Hart was under conviction for mail fraud in connection with the $75,000 sale of furnishings of the Bienville Hotel here twice to Louisiana State University. He was given a prison term of 30 months and fined $2,000, which he was appealing. Four other political figures were convicted with him.

Durable Locomotives

A locomotive used to be limited to a 100-mile run; now a locomotive may pull a train more than 2,000 miles without change.

Canada Financing War By Small Loan Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 — Final preparations for launching the Dominion's second war loan Sept. 9 has focused attention upon the differences between financing the present war and the World War

The present loan will total between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000. It is merely a cog in the financing wheel. Mounting war costs have precluded any setting of limits for borrowing.

Financing methods are different from those used in 1914-1918. Considerably more money has to be raised and there will doubtless be further borrowings later on in the fiscal year, as the deficit is estimated at about $600,000,000 or more and about $200,000,000 in addition will probably be needed to finance credits extended to Great Britain for purchases in the country. Borrowings must remain indefinite because the war costs are uncertain.

Affected by Neutrality Law

Mechanical equipment, aircraft, corvettes and other naval vessels and the various other war appliances and equipment have put this war in the matter of expense on an entirely different plane from the World War. The financing of this war has the additional handicap of having both the British and the American money markets closed to the Dominion treasury, the former because of the urgent need of the British Government for all the cash it has at its disposal and the latter because of neutrality laws.

Considerable speculation is now going on particularly in the columns of financial journals on the possible economic and financial results of the joint defense agreement with the United States. It is pointed out that the Canadian free dollar has strengthened in the United States, Dominion bonds are in more active demand, and the tourist trade to this country has improved. The change in the tourist trade it is held is probably due to the removal of misunderstandings about border regulations, but the defense arrangement has already had some effect on the economic atmosphere.

Newspapers are predicting that trade credits will expand, enabling Canada to increase imports of commodities essential in wartime, and perhaps removing the need of repatriating Canadian-held American securities at low values to pay for Canadian purchases. Whether this will come about or not, and whether the Canadian dollar will be brought closer to par or reach parity with the American currency as some forecast, the moral effect of joint defense agreement is at least likely to benefit financing in Canada.

Money Is Cheaper

In addition the Dominion is borrowing money at a much lower rate of interest than in 1914-18. Money is cheaper. The national income and the savings of the people are much higher than at the time of the World War. The Government, also, grown wiser through experience, has a stronger technical organization to carry on Dominion financing.

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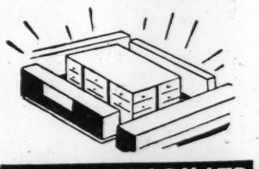
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Refugee Reconstruction Gigantic World Problem

By William Henry Chamberlin

Who, until the capitulation of France to Germany, was The Christian Science Monitor Correspondent in Paris.

When war gives way to peace and chaos to order in Europe one of the great problems that will call for large scale international humanitarian action is the alleviation of the condition of the millions of human beings who have been violently uprooted and forced to leave their homes as a result of the wars, revolutions and transfers of territory that have been so characteristic of Europe during the last twenty-six years. It is probably not generally realized that the total number of human beings who have been forced to leave their homes is in the neighborhood of twenty million.

The number of French refugees during one of the greatest mass flights in history has been roughly estimated at ten million, to whom must be added four or five hundred thousand inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who were removed from their homes by the military authorities at the beginning of the war.

A million and a half Belgians fled into France when their country was invaded. 1,300,000 Greeks had to leave Turkey and 370,000 Turks from Thrace were repatriated to Turkey after the end of the Greco-Turkish War in 1922. The Russian Revolution is responsible for some six or seven hundred thousand emigres, scattered all over the world from Paris to Harbin.

Persecution in Germany

Two hundred thousand Germans and a smaller number of Austrians, mostly Jews, have left the Third Reich becasue of racial and political persecution. Between four and five hundred thousand Spaniards "crashed" the French frontier after the end of the civil war in that country.

One must add to these refugees the objects or victims of forcible transfers of population organized by the dictatorial states. Some fifty thousand Germans from the Baltic countries of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, which were recently incorporated in the Soviet Union, over one hundred thousands from the South Tyrol and a smaller number from Russia occupied Poland have been moved into Greater Germany. Many of these are being resettled in German occupied Poland, where an indefinite number of Poles have been displaced to make room for them.

When one reckons the Soviet subjects, probably not less than four million, who have been deported from their homes and forced to settle in other parts of the country (either in pursuance of the Soviet policy of "liquidating" all relatively well-to-do peasants or because of suspicion as to the loyalty of some non-Russian groups of the population, such as Koreans in the Far East, Uzbeks in Turkestan, Finns in Karelia) it can be seen that the rough estimate of twenty million uprooted refugees is not exaggerated.

Aid Frustrated

The majority of these uprooted people, to be sure, are either beyond immediate help (no outsiders certainly can do anything for the victims of Soviet internal deportations) or have prospects of adjustment. The French and Belgians, in the great majority of cases, will return to their homes, when these have not been destroyed. The majority of the Spanish fugitives have drifted back to Spain and those who are still in France cannot count on very hospitable treatment from the present Vichy regime, dominated by conservatives and Fascists who are inclined to regard every Spanish opponent of Franco as a "Red."

Yet vast pools of human discomfort will remain and the challenge to the constructive humanitarian forces of America and of other countries which are able to participate in relief work will perhaps be even greater after the end of this year than was the case during the postwar years from 1919 until 1921. It is unmistakable that circumstances have cut down the possibilities of help just at a time when vast numbers of people are in greatest need of it. The American Red Cross and other agencies were able to ship in fairly substantial supplies of blankets and other material to help the transplanted Alsatians and other civilian war refugees in the early months of the war. The American Friends did splendid work as trustees of their own contributions and of those of other benevolent organizations in alleviating the hard dreary lot of Spanish refugees in the internment camps of the Pyrenees.

White Russians' Situation

But under present conditions of blockade and isolation what these organizations can do is only a drop. Problems which were difficult enough in normal times have been aggravated by war privations. Consider, for instance, the plight of the White Russians in France. The trades and occupations in which they earned a meagre and precarious living have in many cases simply been swept away. Many of them drove taxicabs in Paris. Now there are no taxicabs. Or what will become of those victims of the Spanish civil war, soldiers of the Republican Army who had been permanently disabled and who would be outcasts in their native land?

The plight of the German Jews and of German political refugees in France is tragic in the extreme. Some of them have already fallen into the hands of the Gestapo; others are eking out a wretched, fear-haunted existence in the cities and towns of unoccupied France, trying to attract as little attention as possible. And of course among the French themselves there are innumerable cases of destitution and maladjustment, children who have lost their parents in the general chaos of the flight, small traders and handicraftsmen whose shops have been destroyed, great numbers of workers, formerly employed in making munitions, for whom employment now must be difficult to find.

For the present there is a moratorium on the movement of refugees. With communication between America and Europe reduced to a minimum, only the barest handful can hope to escape to the New World. When the war is over one of the first tasks of reconstruction will certainly be to do what is possible for these uprooted people of many races, whose position is even harder than that of war sufferers who remained in their own countries.

Holiday From the Affairs of State

International

French Premier Plays Host

Marshal Henri Pétain, head of the French Government at Vichy, who has just reshuffled his Cabinet, finds a refuge from the pressing problems of conquered France in entertaining the children of the neighborhood at his home in the noted French watering place.

Japanese Move South Seen in Indo-China

VICHY, France, Sept. 7 (AP)—An official dispatch today from Hanoi said that Chinese troops had crossed the frontier into French Indo-China where they were repulsed by French colonial forces after a sharp engagement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7—Japan's reported demand that French Indo-China permit landing of Japanese troops appears to be rather for the establishing of bases for possible expansion to the south than for access to the railway route through Indo-China to China, it is believed here.

Serious difficulties, it is considered, would beset a Japanese expeditionary force attempting to use the now existing railway which serves as a connecting link between the French Indo-China port of Haiphong and the strategic Free China city of Yunnanfu.

Maintenance and operation of this highly-vulnerable railway could entail tremendous costs, if an enemy power found it necessary to attempt to disrupt traffic.

This could be readily done, considering that the rail line has 155 tunnels within a 288-mile stretch running in Chinese territory.

Moreover, there are many vulnerable bridges, as well as an unprotected ascent of 5,000 feet within a 50-mile stretch.

The Chinese defenders would, presumably, from the first make every effort to disable the rail route from Indo-China. And it is believed that under these conditions the Japanese would find it more costly than desirable to keep the line open.

Japanese commanders would also have to consider the tropic conditions which prevail over much of the rail line's run—conditions which during the time of construction sometimes entailed a 70 per cent annual mortality rate among the workers.

Moreover reports from Yunnan indicate that Chinese military preparedness for a Japanese attack along this route have already reached extensive proportions. Observers here, therefore, see that Japan's principal aim in Indo-China at the present time is not primarily to gain access to the railway route into Free China.

At the same time there are uncertainties attending any possible Japanese landing in French Indo-China.

The threat of the Chunking Government that Chinese troops would immediately invade French Indo-China to meet any Japanese landing parties in that country have not been viewed here as any light threat merely to scare off the Japanese.

Furthermore, landing of Japanese troops in French Indo-China might provide the signal for trouble between the local Indo-China factions favoring the Government of Marshal Henri Pétain, and those supporting the Free-Frenchmen movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London.

Japanese Lift One Barricade In Tientsin and Raise Another

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN — Tientsin's barricades nave been lifted. But close on the heels of this welcome development came a dropping of another sort of barricade which many believe will be worse than the first. It is known to the public as "Import Control."

North China is to have no more imports save with permits from the Japanese-controlled Federal Reserve Bank. From that brief statement rumor has ranged widely. When the first ambiguous publication of the regulation was made, no one, the Japanese officials least of all, seemed to know precisely what it meant. Subsequently in Tientsin—North China's chief port—there was equal confusion.

The Japanese apparently wanted it that way. They probably prefer to feel their course a little, tightening here and loosening there as occasion requires.

Export control came in more than a year previously, with a selected list announced in March, 1939, and with rather full application including provision for foreign exchange from the Federal Reserve Bank in July, 1939. Since then, the rigors of exporting on a basis of artificially high prices—due to the enforced need for dealing with the Federal Reserve Bank at an impossibly jacked-up exchange rate—have been diminished by tolerance of the "link system" which has allowed exporters to balance their deals against corresponding amounts of imports and thus to adjust exchange at a compromise level permitting exporters to sell at a reasonable price while importers could get exchange above the open-market level.

The complications of the whole situation are incredible. The question is: Do the Japanese intend their latest move to result in a fully-controlled economy for North China? Foreigners have no doubt how they will fare in that event. They feel that they will be out. They also feel that the Japanese can very easily spoil trade for themselves as well. If they put exports on a basis of the official Federal Reserve Bank exchange rate of 23 7-16 F. R. B. cents to the U. S. dollar, exports will stop. On the other hand, if the Japanese purpose to balance imports and exports they are going contrary to the facts of the situation since by any method of calculation, imports are not less than three times as much as exports and a true estimate would probably run to five times as much.

Removal of the barriers which for more than a year fenced in the British and French Concessions is a clear fact and an encouraging development.

The barricades were a nuisance to Japanese as well as to others, and quite soon after the first imposition of this unique harassment it appears to have been realized by the Japanese that they were not going to get the sweeping changes of British policy—full control of all the stored Chinese silver—for which they had at first asked.

Settlement might have been had six months earlier, I have been reliably informed, if the Chinese had been willing to agree earlier. My own observations in Chungking last March tend to confirm this. As things finally came out, the Chinese Government itself instructed the British to allocate the silver for relief, so there was no fraction with Chungking on the final settlement.

During the time the barricades were up there were many "incidents," some of them resulting from irritation among the younger officers and men. There was unquestionably "squeeze" for the Chinese who facilitated passage of individuals and trucks, and the money can hardly have failed to reach Japanese pockets although no proof to that effect has been forthcoming.

Responsible foreign officials say, however, that they found the Japanese authorities reasonable in trying to settle the general points of policy although there were sometimes vexatious delays in dealing with specific complaints. It does not seem to be felt that the "racketeering" was ever a serious factor in holding up the final settlement. When things were finally arranged, the Japanese showed good faith in keeping to what they had said they would do, and their policy toward foreign good faith has been generous.

Certainly the resumption of unhampered passage has been a cheering influence. The Japanese firms established in the British Concession, including large banks, have been returning, and many new firms and residents want to come in. Prices have fallen on many commodities, especially perishable locally produced foodstuffs.

But the announcement of import control, almost immediately after the lifting of the barricades, has been a tremendous damper.

Terms in Doubt

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7 (AP)—Authoritative sources declared today that they believed negotiations still were continuing at Hanoi. French Indo-China, on final terms of an agreement between the Vichy Government and Japan which is understood to grant the Japanese a limited right to move troops through Indo-China to the Chinese border.

Chinese and foreign circles expressed doubt of reports from semiofficial quarters in Chungking that an agreement had been reached at Hanoi to permit landing of 12,000 Japanese troops at three undisclosed Indo-China ports for movement through that colony.

World Education Group Leaders Meet in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The executive meeting of the World Federation of Education was held recently in Toronto in place of the Worldwide convention which was to have been held in Mexico this Summer. The international situation made necessary the cancellation of the Mexican Conference, which some 3,000 teachers had planned to attend.

First organized in 1923, the W. F. E. A. aims to bring about closer international understanding. The refugee question was disclosed at the executive meeting, as the organization wishes to bear its full share of responsibility in this matter and in the care and supervision of children from Europe. Members of the W. F. E. A. include all Anglo-Saxon countries as well as India, China, Japan, the Philippines and Mexico. Dr. Paul Monroe, at one time educational adviser to the Chinese Government, is president of the association, and Dr. E. A. Hardy, Chairman of the Toronto Board of Education, is treasurer.

Argentine Meat And U. S. Election Linked by Melo

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 7 (AP)—Leopoldo Melo, Argentine delegate to the recent Havana Foreign Ministers' conference, said in a speech yesterday that a conversation with President Roosevelt and statements of other Administration figures had led him to the conviction that the question of importing Argentine meat into the United States would be "solved" when the Nivember elections are over.

Señor Melo, speaking at an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon, referred to a conversation he said he had with Mr. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., a month ago, concerning the non-ratified 1935 sanitary convention which would permit entry of Argentine meat into the United States.

Departing from the prepared text of his speech, Señor Melo said:

"I am going to be indiscreet. Mr. Roosevelt told me that the present hour of political struggle is not propitious to raise this issue because some Western Senators are possibly more inclined to listen to the aspirations of their voters than to the facts of the case as explained by the President."

Señor Melo also referred to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, saying:

"These words of the President, delivered with his habitual tone of cordial sincerity, and other well-known expressions of ranking Administration members of the Democratic Party such as Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles lead to the conviction that when the present hour of political agitation has passed the propitious moment will arrive to raise again and solve the important problem which worries our livestock breeders."

Air Strategy of Nazis Against England Foiled

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—As Royal Air Force fighters begin the second year of the war, it is possible to affirm on a basis of careful inquiry that the Nazis so far have fallen short of their main strategic aims in the air. These aims may be summed up as follows:

1. The present German air attacks may represent a start of an attempt to lay down by "flying artillery" a creeping barrage that would ultimately have sufficient breaking up effect to permit the landing of troops from the sea or air, or both, with the prospect of carrying out a successful invasion.

If such is the Nazi aim, the artillery barrage has been completely inadequate, as practically no military damage of permanent strategic significance has been done. No airports or flying fields have been put out of action for more than 48 hours at the longest.

2. These raids may be intended to immobilize a large part of Britain's huge army here by keeping a serious threat of invasion alive, and so preventing the dispatch of possible big-scale reinforcements to North Africa, where the Italians are expected to launch a major offensive with heavy numerical advantage. The large Italian offensive in North Africa has so far failed to materialize. Whether German air attacks succeed in holding British reinforcements from going to Africa still remains to be seen.

3. The German air raids may be primarily an effort to destroy British ports and shipping and thus establish effective blockade in conjunction with submarines. Visits to the ports, even those most heavily assailed, have disclosed a minimum of crippling damage, making it obvious that this plan isn't working out.

4. These air raids may constitute an end in themselves—reduction of British civilian morale to a point where the Nation might be willing to throw in its hand if leaders were to rise up who talked of coming to terms with the Nazi chiefs. No observer who has seen the British public under fire, even in the worst raids, can believe that there is any serious progress toward such demoralization.

Whichever of these aims is the main one, there is rapidly mounting evidence to support the theory that British airmen, at present outnumbered but manifestly superior in fighting skill, can stave off either the present or an increased Nazi air menace until reinforcements in planes and pilots from home, the eimpire overseas, and the United States balance things up numerically.

However, it is not only the effectiveness of Britain's fliers which leads impartial observers to concede them more than a 50-50 chance of victory. It is also the relative ineffectiveness of the German attempts so far to destroy military objectives or weaken British resolve.

This writer has just made an extensive tour among south and southeast seaside towns which now constitute Britain's front line, with enemy air bases only a few minutes' flying-time away.

In most of them the damage has been very much less than would be expected, considering the constant repetition of raids. At the frequently bombed Portsmouth, for example, harbor services are still in good order, while Dover, so often mentioned in the dispatches, shows little real evidence of the bombing and long-range gunfire it has sustained.

Ramsgate however—in normal times a popular holiday resort, and still quite without military significance—has been "strafed" in a way that suggests that the raiders' purpose was to terrorize civilians.

One may hear there many harrowing tales from residents. Whole rows of houses in the poorer quarter have been blasted to fragments—a thousand homes have been shattered altogether—shops that hadn't been blown down were closing down one by one; there was no gas available for cooking; and people were bolting for holes in the ground as the sirens wailed day after day; and serious problems were raised regarding accommodation of and compensation to homeless and necessitous victims.

Despite all this, the predominant local feeling certainly is not that the war ought to be called off.

If these attacks on civilian property are not part of a deliberate plan they connote significantly poor marksmanship, waste of bombs, and, with the constant variation of the tactics employed, they suggest that the Nazi Air Force is having difficulty in playing its new role as an independent striking force.

The German Luftwaffe was produced for size in the first place as a weapon of threat, and in the second as a species of flying artillery depending for its effectiveness more on the scale of attack and on close co-operation with the Army than on the precision of individual blows from the air.

The German air force's dilemma is believed to be that large-scale attacks in daylight, while conducive to accuracy, are proving disproportionately costly in machines, and that night operations by small formations or individual planes over widespread areas, though a great nuisance to people on the ground who lose sleeping or working time or both, fail to yield results of military significance unless the high altitude bombing, especially at night, becomes decidedly more accurate than the Germans are achieving at present.

The difference between the Nazi and British air forces is illustrated in the fact that the Nazi bombing strength was very largely made up of dive bombers, whereas the R. A. F. until recently had no machines specifically dedicated to this purpose.

So far the R. A. F. bombers have been more heavily armed and armored than their German counterparts and consequently better able to survive the long-distance raids they have been carrying out regularly over the Reich and Italy.

Survey of Bombing in Britain Discounts Reports From Berlin

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—A nation-wide survey completed yesterday gives the impression that damage inflicted by air raids is of infinitesimal proportions.

From the white cliffs of Dover to Land's End on the southern coast, in the industrial Midlands and the great harbors of Hull and Liverpool, Portsmouth and Southampton, Bristol and Plymouth, newspapermen were permitted to go freely to see for themselves the extent of damage—and the lack of it.

Dover, focal point of attack by air and artillery across the channel, was found to be free of extensive destruction. The inhabitants are repairing homes and even building new ones in the face of Nazi air armadas which daily roar overhead.

At the great naval base of Portsmouth, raiders once succeeded in dropping a bomb in the courtyard of the barracks but little damage was done and no one was hurt Most of the fatalities there have been among civilians.

Few Houses Wrecked

At Southampton, one bomb had set fire to a cold storage warehouse and a few houses had been wrecked here, but the streets were filled with shoppers. The shops and great fruit and meat storehouses were amply supplied.

Plymouth and Bristol, although frequently attacked, showed little evidence of bombings.

Around the Greater London area, the heaviest toll was found to have been taken in the matter of sleep. High explosive and incendiary bombs have caused negligible damage—and that chiefly to residential property. Many of the fire bombs have been extinguished quickly by AFS—Auxiliary Fire Service—workers.

Occasionally a rumor spreads that some vast sweep of London's docks has been a target of a severe bombing, but so far no first-hand survey has borne out such reports.

Target of Bombs

Liverpool, still one of Britain's busiest ports, has been the target of numerous fire bombs, some of which started small fires on the docks, but these soon were extinguished.

American newspaper correspondents are permitted to go almost anywhere with permission of the police. Military authorities also generally welcome groups of correspondents, but they are less cordial to individual correspondents as too many visits disturb busy routines.

The censors, however, are reluctant to permit the mention of the names of towns bombed at night. They think secrecy keeps the Nazis in the dark, and to permit this information to pass through would only tell them whether they had succeeded in finding their objectives.

Even if the whole story could be told it would only add minor specific details to what already has been told in broad outline, the survey discloses.

Five Rothschilds and Others Lose Citizenship in France

VICHY, France, Sept. 7 (AP)—Five members of the famous Rothschild banking family and ten other persons, most of them journalists, were deprived of their French citizenship today on the accusation that they had left France without the Government's permission.

A number of those named are in the United States.

All of the Rothschild banking fortune left in France, and the property of the others stripped of citizenship, will be confiscated.

Those involved are:

Former Air Minister Pierre Cot; Barons Edouard, Henri, Philippe, Robert and Maurice De Rothschild; former Deputy Henri De Kerillis, the ex-political director of the newspaper L'Epoque; Mme. Geneviève Tabouis, former foreign commentator of L'Oeuvre; Emile Bure, former political director of L'Ordre; André Géraud (Pertinax), former foreign commentator of the same paper; Elie Joseph Bois, former managing editor of Le Petit Parisien; Léon and Maurice Stern, David Weil and Edouard Grenat.

Meanwhile shipment of lemons to French prisoners in the occupied area was forbidden today by German authorities lest the prisoners use the juice for invisible ink in secret letters.

Strikes at Canal Tie-Up Defenses

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Sept. 7 (AP)—A strike of laborers employed on secret defense projects on the Panama Canal spread to the Pacific side of the Canal today when 300 to 400 men refused to check in for work.

The strike started among several hundred workmen on the Atlantic side of the Canal Thursday. About half the remaining 1,200 laborers employed there refused to report for work yesterday.

The strikers asked pay increases from 18 and 20 cents an hour to 30 cents for laborers and from 25 to 45 cents for skilled workers, and also complained about their food.

Thomas Attacks Roosevelt on War

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 7 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, declared that President Roosevelt's foreign policy "may quite possibly put us into war even before the election."

Opening his national campaign, Mr. Thomas said in a prepared speech that the President's foreign policy "has not been consistent or unyielding, but dangerously inconsistent and contradictory."

"So far from his guaranteeing our peace," Mr. Thomas asserted, "he may quite possibly put us in war even before the election, a war for which he has conspicuously failed to prepare us."

Participation in the war, he added, "would do infinitely more to spread Fascism" than to defeat it in Europe.

'Flashograph' Dispenses News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's first newspaper of the sky, in the form of a "flashograph" sign high above City Hall Square, is operated about 12 hours each day by The Toronto Daily Star to bring to thousands of watchers a brief outline of the news of the day soon after it reaches the editorial room of the paper.

Transcribed into headline form, the news events appear in letters three feet high across the face of a 75-foot sign five stories from the ground.

The service parallels the electric news flashes running continuously in Times Square, New York City, but the mechanism used here, patented by two Toronto men, is said to be much simpler. Holes punched in a ribbon of paper moving across a grid allow rushes of air to close electric circuits which light up corresponding bulbs on the sign itself. The method is similar to producing music from perforated rolls of paper on a player piano.

The sign contains on its surface 1,050 lights, each representing an electrical contact, and each in turn corresponding to a perforation made in the running strip of paper punched in letters by the operator. Each of the 25-watt lights is in a separate glass-inclosed socket, and individually wired. It takes eight miles of wiring to connect these 1,050 lights with the board in the operator's room.

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Jobs Increase In Industries Of Illinois

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Scouting around the employment field here to find out whether jobs for skilled workers are really opening up these days, a reporter asked for a certain Work Projects Administration executive who had been engaged in locating positions in private industry for persons on the Government pay roll.

He isn't with the WPA any more, another member of the staff told the reporter. He got a $10,000-a-year job in private industry himself—a position with some down-State merchants' association. "And I hear he's doing very well," said his former colleague.

Of course this man couldn't be called typical, but the figures of the Illinois State Department of Labor do show that more jobs are being offered by industry and filled through the State employment service this year than last. The first quarter of this year showed increases in placements in every classification, from unskilled to professional. But placement of skilled persons increased by a much bigger percentage than that of unskilled. Positions for clerical workers, professional people, and sales persons all rose about one third in volume, and work for the semi-skilled also increased considerably.

Defense Program Effect

So far the defense program has not provided any considerable amount of private employment for WPA people, but Charles E. Miner, State Administrator, thinks it is still a little early to notice results His office gets copies of all defense orders sent to private concerns, and these are being closely watched for employment possibilities. When these orders get into production, the demand for skilled workers is expected to make itself felt. At present, approximately 8,000 persons on WPA in this State are working on defense projects, said Mr. Miner.

When industries get the wheels moving on their defense orders, some people think there will be a shortage of skilled labor. A study made by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission on the basis of a 1939 survey has just revealed that at the time the investigation was made there were 7,852 skilled workers on the State's relief rolls. That was 10 per cent of the total roster. Will these people get the new jobs?

The answer, according to persons in the field here, is: Yes, if—. The first proviso is that industry relax some of its rigid requirements as to age of workers and other special qualifications. The second is that the "freshening-up" program for re-education of "rusty" workers continues as hopefully as it has started.

Shop Training Helpful

Shop training, or rather retraining, of skilled workers who have been out of jobs for several years, began here the early part of July under joint auspices of the United States Office of Education, WPA, and the State Vocational Director Already about 300 people taking the work have reported finding jobs in private industry, and others are supposed to have found jobs without reporting them. There are about 6,000 students brushing up on old skills in Illinois, with over half the number from Chicago, according to Wayne Bailey, State Supervisor of Vocational Training About 1,850 of the Chicago group are from WPA.

Special training is being given workers in the metals trades, for which there appears to be the largest demand.

Among the men taking this training now are welders, sheet-metal workers, machine-shop workers, forgers, molders, and mechanical draftsmen. Most of the classes are conducted in public schools; one important endowed school is participating.

All this study of the needs of industry and the placement of workers is expected to prove of lasting value to WPA in its efforts to put men back to work, said Mr Miner. When the defense program is over, he hopes to see set up a permanent department to work with industry in re-employment of workers.

Long-Time N. Y. 'Vet' Finally Gets U. S. Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ILION, N. Y., Sept. 7—Charles Jeannette of this village who recently passed his 103d birthday has been honored with the Order of the Purple Cross. This is believed to be the only instance of its kind in the United States. It took the Government 76 years to get around to making the award.

In 1862, Mr. Jeannette came to the United States from Canada, and enlisted with the Union armies, serving with Company A, 95th New York volunteer infantry. In the battle at Hatcher's Run, Va., on Oct. 27, 1864, he was wounded and it is for this that the Order of the Purple Cross was awarded him. The presentation was made at the national convention of the American-Italian war veterans' organization in Utica.

Mr. Jeannette takes great interest in veterans' affairs. He never misses a part in local parades.

Draft Service Credit From Western Union

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Western Union announced that all its employees called into active service with Federal or State military forces would be granted a leave of absence and would receive service and seniority credit.

Big User of Silver

Next to the Mint, a photographic supply company is the largest single user of silver bullion in the United States.

Washington Monument Attracts Millions

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Seventeen Millionth Visitor Poses for Picture

Mrs. Angeline Drankie of Chicago, with two monument guards, Charles Herman and Gus R. Parkner.

British Columbia Orders Seizure Of Orientals' Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Government of British Columbia has ordered the seizure of all firearms owned by Chinese or Japansee residents.

This step, according to Attorney-General Gordon Wismer, is necessary in case of possible eventualities, the nature of which he did not disclose.

The Government's order of seizure followed vigorous public agitation for such a step, on the ground that Western Canada might face a serious problem of sabotage in the future.

The object of the Order-in-Council for the registration of guns is to disarm enemies of no matter what nationality and to preserve law and order, Mr. Wismer said.

Under the latter head, it has been thought desirable to refuse registration of the guns of Japanese and Chinese, he declared. This decision has not been reached on account of their racial origin or nationality but because Canada is in a state of total war, and in view of the hostilities between China and Japan and the increasing bitterness between the people of these races, it is felt that it would be dangerous, if certain exigencies should arise, that they should be in possession of weapons.

Hawaiian Defenses Inspected by Knox

HONOLULU, Sept. 7 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, here to inspect Hawaii's Defenses, said today that the Government was getting the "greatest co-operation" from industry and labor in preparing for national defense.

"There is not nearly the confusion in Washington there was in 1917," he said. "Our mistakes then are not being repeated. We are getting the greatest co-operation. That goes for industry and labor and all elements."

Mr. Knox arrived from San Francisco in a naval bomber last night. He planned to inspect Hawaiian defense today and go to Lahaina Monday with Admiral James O. Richardson, Commander of the United States Fleet. He will move from ship to ship until next Friday when he plans to make a night flight to San Diego en route back to Washington.

He said the "fifth column" is serious, both in continental United States and in Hawaii, but adequate and thorough steps are being taken to meet it.

Purpose Asserted to Check Nazi Moves in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Despite neutrality regulations reinforced by an internal security law, official Argentina cannot resist an increasing anti-totalitarian movement among its citizens. Even the combined weight of the Italo-German-Spanish communities, and spectacular Nazi military successes in Europe, have not reversed the popular urge in favor of the democratic allies.

Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, former President of the Republic and leader of the Radical Party, has interpreted this feeling by siding openly with Britain. In so doing, he risked his position in Argentina's most powerful political party, but a preliminary commission to frame foreign policy has shown that the majority are with him.

Dr. Alvear has also emphasized the danger from the "enemy crouching within." His warning followed the discovery of the Nazi plot at Apostoles (Misiones). This was an illustration for many Argentines that the "fifth column" had been underestimated.

Misiones is a northern province between Paraguay and Brazil. The Nazis there are suspected of association with the Germans in southern Brazil. They are strategically located; and in the event of trouble they could move across into any of three neighboring countries—Paraguay, Uruguay, or Brazil. Arms deposits have been reported discovered in boundary settlements.

Military circles are annoyed because the German Government has appointed two members of the former military mission to Argentina as attachés to the Embassies in Rio de Janeiro and Santiago. The two officers are Gen. Guenther Niedenfueher and Lieut. Col. Friedrich Wolf.

The Army protests against sending these officers, who possess important information regarding Argentine military preparations and theories, to neighboring countries. It is suggested that their contract has been broken. In the past, principal defense problems have been on the geographical borders of Brazil and Chile.

It is said there is no possibility of war with either of these countries, but defense strategy must be adapted to boundaries. Also, it is considered unethical for Germany to have dispatched members of a privileged military mission to near-by capitals, even if for the purpose of securing temporary diplomatic status, which would facilitate return to the Fatherland. One member of the mission who tried a direct return to Germany on a neutral ship was taken off by a British armed merchantman.

Some quarters assert that the Nazis, organized in both Argentine and Chilean Patagonia, plan an attack on the Falkland Isles, the British crown colony, often referred to as the "key to two oceans." These are the islands whose ownership Argentina disputes with Great Britain, though it has promised not to take advantage of the Empire's war-time difficulties to press its case.

In Buenos Aires, José Oses, editor of El Pampero, was arrested, and circulation of the organ suspended, because of publication of an anti-British acrostic.

In Tres Arroyos, two members of a Spanish Falange organization were detained for mural exhibition of anti-democratic placards. Action in both cases was under the latest internal security legislation.

Forces and Arms for Defense Start Developing in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—More popular interest has been evinced in national defense, since President Aguirre proposed a tightening of the military conscription law with the addition of three months' service in a labor corps for each citizen. Señor Aguirre, as he told Congress, also favors some kind of compulsory service for women in appropriate defense activities.

A private project for pre-military instruction presented to Congress at more than half the special budget. Apart, too, from Army and Navy requirements, remains the big task of increasing industrial equipment. Valdivia shipyards, the State steel company at Corral, and the military munition plants demand large appropriations.

President Aguirre has emphasized the importance of home production by appointing a commission to increase it. Members represent the armed forces, shipyards, steelworks, railway workshops, and private manufacture, with direct responsibility to the President. Another object is to co-ordinate, and eventually, perhaps, to pool, state and private manufacturing resources in the interests of defense. Government departments have been ordered to give priority to the commission's requests for statistical data.

Order has been given that materials for the armed forces must, if possible, be obtained, and articles must be manufactured, within Chile. It is recognized that equipment such as airplanes, ships and guns must be secured abroad, but there is no intention to leave the matter there. A domestic war manufacturing industry will be set up, even if temporarily uneconomic.

Popular opinion, now that it is interested in defense, appears biased toward the air arm, the tragress has been criticized, however, on the ground that many times previously similar ideas have been tried out in Chile as in other South American countries without substantial benefit. The reasons for their abandonment are given as expense to the state and harm to children.

The burden of rearmament will be brought home especially to the white-collared ranks with passage of the original law, which proposed a tax up to four per cent on office workers' salaries. This is part of the plan to finance a billion peso ($35,000,000) loan for Army, Navy and Air Force expansion. This sum will not be sufficient to equip Chile either for its own or continental defense obligations, according to the estimates submitted by the three services, for the air expenditures alone are estimated ditional forces receiving less attention. On the assumption that its physical configuration makes Chile vulnerable to attacks from plane-carriers, projects have been brought forward for hidden airports, with subterranean gas-stations. It is also argued that the Argentine example should be followed in encouraging passive defense against air-raids.

The National Air Line will establish a service to Puerto Montt, south of Santiago, when new equipment arrives from the United States. This will complete the longitudinal flying route along the most important stretch of the coast—a distance of 2,000 miles from Arica, in the north, to Puerto Montt.

Linen Production Speeded By Chemical Use of Flax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Better linen and faster production are the results of a chemical system of treatment of the flax which has been tested here. The Netherlands assimilate from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of flax annually, and an increase in the speed of the work is expected to have considerable results. In 1939 alone about $2,200,000 in wages was sent abroad in order to get two-thirds of the flax grown in the Netherlands worked into commodities, a procedure that the chemical process will make unnecessary.

The method invented by an engineer, J. J. Zeehuizen, has been patented in many countries. To tell how it works, there stands in a small laboratory at The Hague a kettle bubbling and boiling, the hot vapors of which spread a soft odor of straw. A clock on the wall points to the last minutes of the heating period. The inner receptacle of the kettle is tilted up, and the contents are poured into the washtub, where they form a broad fanlike figure of steaming, yellow flax. Here and there a glossy string loosens itself from the stem—the chemically retted flax ribbon. This is a chemical method of retting which offers all the advantages for which the older flax industry has for years been waiting.

Retting is an euphemistic expression for the loosening of the fiber, the flax ribbon, from the wood-like kernel of the linseed by allowing this fiber released from the linseed to rot. It demands a thorough knowledge of the craft, and by the old method the process took from 80 to 90 hours. The new process achieves the same result, or better, in an hour and a half.

Retted in the natural way flax must undergo a bleaching process by which it loses something like 20 per cent of its tenacity strength. This bleaching process is not necessary for the chemically retted product.

For another consideration, retting by the natural process demands the use of enormous concrete cauldrons, or tanks, in which the bunches of flax can be fomented. Each lot remains in these for about four days. With this constant watching is necessary. When the retting is finished, the flax must be dried. This is done on large drying areas, where it must be turned from time to time. Often instead of drying, it becomes wet. The flax is then unworkable, or else it loses considerably in value.

In winter, the work, by the natural process, is held up altogether, whereas by the chemical process a steady and continuous output is possible. An experimental installation, shortly to be erected, provides an arrangement of endless bands, by which the flax will be led through a large tank, with increasing temperature. After that, a specially constructed chamber will be used for the drying.

Pacifists Seek Way to Peace Without War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Sept. 7—Nations and peoples must direct their energies into constructive action across social and economic frontiers rather than into aggression across national frontiers, relying "on the practice of the presence of God to turn enemies into friends," Miss Muriel Lester of Kingsley Hall, London, known as the "Jane Addams of England," declared in an address before the 25th annual conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation here last night.

The Fellowship is celebrating a quarter of a century of Christian pacifist action under the theme "Pacifist Discipline in a World of Violence" at Chautauqua Institution. Seven discussion groups are considering current problems facing those who would be pacifists, including their relation to government, community, home, job, and church. Special attention is being directed toward what course should be taken by young men facing conscription.

Denouncing imperialism and militarism as a preserver of world peace, Miss Lester pointed to the example of Denmark as indicating what a vigorous peace-attitude may accomplish where military valor has failed.

"After its severe defeat in 1864," she said, "Denmark seemed bereft of hope. Money, territory, reputation had all gone. After a few weeks they began to rebuild character, spirit, and hope with the slogan, 'we have each other still. What we have outwardly lost, can be inwardly regained.' They started their new education. The folk schools, the cultivation of barren moors, the co-operative movement began. When you lose your metal sword, you begin to forge a real one. The weapons of the spirit never fail. . . ."

At the opening session yesterday, the youth section of the Fellowship made public an approved statement called "an open letter to those who face conscription," which declared it false to assume that there are no alternatives to war and Hitlerism and said that Jesus, William Penn, Tolstoi, and Gandhi formulated alternatives. Adding that the right to think and speak freely and creatively is not possible under Army command, the statement urged those sharing the Fellowship's views to communicate with it.

New Dealers Rally To Help Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Speaker of the House and two United States Senators will begin active campaigning for the Roosevelt-Wallace ticket in speaking engagements announced today by Paul Aiken, Director of the Speakers Bureau at Democratic National Headquarters.

Senator Allan J. Ellender of Louisiana will address a mass meeting of Labor's Nonpartisan League tomorrow at Fall River, Mass., and the annual outing of the Rhode Island State Committee at Cresent Park, L. I., the following day.

Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama will make an address at Baltimore Sept. 10 and Senator Claude Pepper of Florida will address the Vermilion County Democratic Club, Sept. 15, at the Danville, Ill., fair grounds.

Surdam Gets Honor From Photographers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Sherman E. Surdam, commercial and portrait photographer of the General Electric Company, has received announcement of the award to him of the degree of Master of Photography by the Board and Council of the Photographers' Association of America. The announcement was made by A. R. Buehman, President.

The degree is the highest recognition attainable by professional photographers in the United States. Mr. Surdam is a member of several photographic organizations. He is a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, President of the New York State Professional Photographers Society, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Society of Photographers, and honorary President of the Schnectady Photographic Society.

Chance in a Million

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Quite a mistake was this one; in fact, an eight million dollar slip.

The Internal Revenue Collector glared at the $8,000,801.16 check he received from a Shreveport man in payment of his quarterly income tax.

It should have read $801.16.

The collector returned the check, naturally, blaming the error on a check-writing machine.

Education

Summer Fun, Incorporated

A Co-operative Vacation Project Perhaps Worth Doing Next Year Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

"Summer Fun, Inc.," is the story of how three mothers kept their own and 18 other children happy and busy through the summer vacation. It all started very simply. With five children among them and no out-of-town trips to enliven their summer adventuring, it looked as though there would be some pretty disappointed, and perhaps restless, young folks lolling around and asking, "Mother, what can I do now?"

But the three mothers, who had worked much together in Parent-Teacher Association work, got their ideas to working and decided that each of them could contribute some time and talent to a joint summer project, which, quite spontaneously, assumed the name of "Summer Fun, Inc." One mother had taught informal dancing classes; another had taught music professionally; the third had done a great deal of marionette and puppet making with her three children. Here, then, was enough variety of interest to make a thoroughly successful vacation curriculum which would be useful, entertaining, and cultural.

Like a Co-operative Day Camp

Where to put on all this summer fun, was the main question. But the school principal came to the rescue immediately with the suggestion that the school kindergarten, with its phonograph, painting materials, and tables, and chairs and so forth, would be the ideal place. A permit was secured, and all was well. Then the principal again came forward with the suggestion that other children could be notified before school was out by mimeographed announcements which the parents could sign and return, if they were interested.

Accordingly, "Summer Fun, Inc.," was announced as being a summer project of dancing, music, and marionette making, to meet twice weekly, from 1:30 to 4:30 on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The response indicated that without half trying, the three mothers would have all the summer funners they could handle. A fee of two dollars was charged each pupil to cover costs of remaking the little marionette theater the marionette family owned, and other expenses.

So "Summer Fun, Inc.," got under way. Before the first meeting the dancing teacher outlined her program of dances for the summer. They included those boisterous, bouncy old-fashioned square dances, schottisches, and the like. The music teacher arranged for a string ensemble, and also for a rhythm band. The marionette teacher planned on two plays, with possibly nineteen marionettes to be used, half of which the young folks would make themselves.

The Daily Program

The thing went off smoothly and happily. Each meeting of the group found them divided into sections according to age and inclination. Each group had its turn at working on the marionettes, then taking its turn with dancing, having an interval of outdoor play, and for the younger ones, a miniature concert with the Summer Fun Rhythm Symphony.

As is customary with spontaneous ventures of this kind, many interesting things developed. A newcomer to Berkeley with two children, found that they weren't getting acquainted. Strolling by the summer funnery one afternoon, she peeked in, walked in, investigated, and immediately signed up, even though the term was half over. The older little girl made several friends right away with children who would be in her same grade, and besides that became an enthusiastic marionette maker.

One plump, round-eyed boy in the sixth grade became a most expert seamster, and sewed with his own hands the king in the marionette play. Several of the smaller children made arms, legs, and bodies for the marionettes with nary an objection at not being allowed to keep the charming creatures when they were completed. One little boy, gifted with a deep bass voice was given the honor of playing the role of the most important character. And he manipulated the marionette and spoke his lines with grace and majesty, even though on one occasion the marionette walked on the stage in practically a sitting posture.

This is Johnny, stage manager and electrician of Summer Fun, Inc. Johnny rigged up the footlights with parts of tin cans for shields, also designed and built the three-circuit lighting system.

A Show Is Put On

The eldest daughter of the marionette mother, with her previous experience in designing, costuming, and making the faces for the marionettes, did most of that part of the work. She even designed and executed the stage settings, which were unusually appropriate and realistic.

Before the time came for the big marionette show, to which parents and interested children were invited, it was discovered that "Summer Fun, Inc.," was going to end before the work was done. So it was extended another week. Then the three mothers found out that a group of 50 little children who attended a play school sponsored by the Berkeley Recreation Department during the morning hours, had seen the marionettes, and they wanted to see the show. So the show was put on for them in the morning.

The day of the main marionette show found a large audience of mothers and children in attendance. The summer funners produced two plays, one an adaptation of Hans Christian Anderson's "The Emperor's New Clothes," and the other an original jungle story of the adventures of Professor Blueberry Blimpton and his valet Gladstone. The principal of the school showed up and made the marionetters promise to put on a performance for the whole school at the beginning of the fall term.

Altogether it was a successful summer venture. The children enjoyed plenty of spontaneous fun, and learned lessons of co-operation and craftsmanship. Several children became so attracted to marionette work that their mothers have asked that this activity be carried on during the winter months. As made by this group, the marionettes are simple things of yellow cotton crepe stuffed with kapok, weighted with bits of solder, strung with carpet string, and costumed with bits of silk, satin, and wool scraps. Faces are achieved by stitching black thread for eyes and eyebrows, mouths of red thread, head of unravelled sweaters and other yarn. There is a decided fascination in outlining the action of a play, selecting the characters, visualizing their personalities, and finally, carrying out all these elements in the finished production.

So "Summer Fun, Inc.," starting as a simple, spontaneous vacation venture, has grown into another phase of its untrammeled career, that of "Winter Fun, Inc."

Harry De Lasaux

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents! We Educators Think Of You as Home 'Teachers' Working With Us

And the School, Too, Is Really But an Extension Of The Home—Let Us Pull Together, Each Doing His Share in Educating the Whole Child

By Haydn S. Pearson

Principal of the Bigelow Junior High School, Newton, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the beginning of another school year, with some 30 million eager-eyed children and youth returning for another period of schooling (and children really do like to go to school!), perhaps parents will be interested to know that teachers consider the home a "school" also. As a matter of fact, we believe that the home is the best school yet devised by mankind to prepare children for life. Sometimes we forget that schools as we have them today in the United States are a very new idea.

True, in the early colonial period, far-thinking and wise citizens wanted all young people to be able to read and write, and possibly do a little "figuring." But our modern schools are an evolution of democracy, and have flowered in the last 50 years. As the schools have developed, many homes have turned new responsibilities to us; but there are definite fields where we as teachers feel that you as parents must assume the lead.

The matter of discipline in its true and best connotation, for example, is a parental duty. In its classical sense, "to discipline" means to lead. Today, by a "well-disciplined individual," either child or adult, we mean one who can handle himself. We mean a person who has that intangible but vital quality of dignity and poise. Parents know that they need kindness as well as reasonable firmness to inculcate the quality. Though the quality is hard to define, its presence is easily detected. We all probably know children whom we consider well disciplined; and alas, we also probably know those who are not. From our point of view in school, the teachers know that greater school success and more worthwhile results come to those whose parents have been wise and just disciplinarians.

A second essential subject in the home curriculum is learning to work. I once had a mother come to the office about her daughter who was not doing the grade of work in school that her teachers knew she could. Mary, as we will call this girl, was pleasant, casual, and liked by all the pupils and teachers. But her reports showed C's instead of the A's of which she was capable. Why Mary was not succeeding puzzled us all. But the mother said in answer to a question: "No, Mary has no work to do at home. I don't intend that she shall do any. When I was a girl I was forever sweeping floors, dusting, or washing dishes. I want Mary to have a happy carefree time. Some day when she has a home of her own, she will have all the work that is necessary."

What a strange philosophy! We all agree, I assume, that honest work is an integral part of life. It should be a life lesson learned in the home as well as the school. We who have your children in school a few hours of the day for less than half the days of the year know that those children gain most and develop the best in an all-around way if they know the meaning of work outside the classroom.

Third, we wish for your children's sake that you would teach them the meaning of self-reliance and initiative. Of course, we don't want this carried to an extreme, but many, many children are too dependent on their parents and teachers. This is a life lesson; and preparation for life in which one has to stand on his own feet cannot start too early. Let your children learn to do things by themselves, to make their own decisions, and to learn by their own mistakes. They will become better men and women if they have self-reliance.

Again, and this is a very practical point, we educators feel it the home's province to teach children the meaning of money. Sometimes we are appalled by the generous weekly allowances that children have with no effort on their part either to earn it or to account for its spending. Suitable allowances plus some training in buying and in saving, seems to us a parent's field in education. And it is excellent business as well as good training for children to learn to keep a budget.

Finally, as a schoolman, I would stress the point that a home should be a "school" in its invitation to learning. Children are naturally curious. They learn by imitating. They learn by reading, by looking at pictures, by drawing deductions between effect and cause.

The implications for parents are powerful. Does the child find at home manners, dress, and speech worthy of imitation? Does he find kindliness, tolerance, justice, and consideration for others?

So far as the home can afford it, there should be good books and papers and magazines available. There ought to be good music and talk. All these things are important in the spiritual and educational development of children. The home through the wise decision and oversight of parents ought always to be an invitation to learning.

Learning to Learn Together

Perhaps your small Betty or Howard is now one of a group like this for the first time. It is a great experience, this learning to play and work together under the wise and loving guidance of a trained kindergarten or primary teacher. These little boys and girls are at the Brantwood Hall School, Bronxville, N. Y.

Around the Very Little Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little Agnes left her play and followed her mother into the kitchen. With a troubled expression she looked up into her mother's face and asked:

"Mother, did I do anything I shouldn't?"

"No, dear," her mother replied in surprise. "Why do you ask?"

"You don't smile at me the way you used to," the little one answered, near to tears.

This mother had been absorbed in thinking about a neighborhood problem that had been called to her attention by a friend. She had let the situation depress her. She had not realized that her little girl would notice. But the child had felt her mother's mood. She had missed her mother's smile and without that smile she could not feel satisfied to go on with her play.

Many mothers do not realize that a little child is very sensitive to the atmosphere of the home. To recognize that he is, gives a mother an added incentive to overcome difficulties and to think constructively about the problems that may crowd in upon her. She will realize she must make an effort not to let them darken her child's day. It is Mother who makes the atmosphere of his little world. He needs the priceless security of Mother's smile.

V. E. H.

From the Child's Viewpoint

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

For many years I have read The Parent with a great deal of interest, enjoying the helpful letters and finding many suggestions which I put to use in rearing my children from the time they were of pre-school age until now when they are in High School. One thing I have always tried to bear in mind when situations arise that seem difficult, is to think the thing through from their viewpoint. If I can remember back how things seemed to me at their age and imagine the problem in question as my problem then, I find I can help them as I never could if viewing it entirely from the adult point of view.

This thought came to me when one of my friends told me of her small son, nearly five. She had planned a party for him for a special occasion, with gifts and everything she could think of to make a small boy happy. When all was ready she asked, "Now, son, is there anything else you can think of that you'd like?"

He hesitated a minute and then answered, "Well, you said I'm a big boy now. Could I walk across the Ninth Street bridge alone?"

From his viewpoint, the increased responsibilities and privileges of growing up were the important part of his birthday rather than a party, and perhaps he was right.

Again thanking you for The Parent. (Mrs.) H. P. J.

* * *

Silence Is Golden

California

Dear Friends:

While away on a vacation recently we visited a family with a little boy 2½ years old. His mother had not told him we were coming, so when we arrived he was still napping, and a short time after was up and playing happily with our little girl, laughter and good fun being in evidence. Later in our trip, we visited another family where the little boy about 5 years old had been told of our coming, two days in advance, and on the day of our arrival, was allowed to forgo his nap, with constant reminders from his mother that company was coming. Consequently by the time we arrived, he appeared sullen and morose instead of rested.

It reminded me of the many times I had to charge myself not to mention the approach of company to my little daughter, just before going to her nap, and she would blissfully sleep until time to dress, which seemed the appropriate time to mention the event to her.

On the times I failed to do this and the little tot tossed sleeplessly in anticipation of friends coming, I realized my mistake for sometimes the resultant tears were far from the happy encounter I had visualized.

Perhaps other mothers are finding this a good rule to follow. Silence often is golden in cases like these (Mrs.) M. G. H.

A Saturday Column

The Teacher and Membership In Professional Organizations

Teachers are potentially the strongest professional group in America. As a profession we have not yet begun to achieve the possibilities within our reach. In our ranks we have allowed ourselves to be divided over insignificant and petty details, frequently to the advantage of our enemies. Our professional organizations have not wielded the social power which they have at their disposal. Education is not today receiving the attention and financial support which it merits, and the responsibility is largely our own. In this connection we may well remember Cassius' classic reply to Brutus, "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Working alone few of us can exert much influence upon professional progress; through organized effort more can be accomplished. We need to participate actively in community affairs. Some of us do not even vote regularly in local elections, thereby failing to express our choices on matters of professional importance. When we are indifferent to the civic aspects of educational issues, have we reason to expect other citizens to be more active? Francis Bacon wrote, "I hold every man a debtor to his profession." If we are a part of the profession of teaching we should be willing to give some of our time and money to its improvement.

—Willard E. Givens in "The Status of the Teaching Profession," N. E. A.

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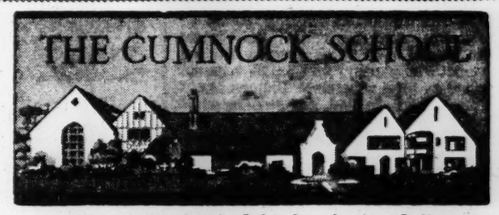

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Write for Upper (High) School Catalog

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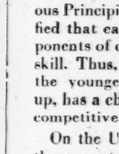

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The Home Forum

That's Berrying

ABOUT THIS TIME of year, up our hill road past the elms, and up every other hill road in Jaalam—and in all New England, too, for that matter—there straggles a morning procession. There are tanned small boys with sun-bleached hair, and men lounging comfortably under crushed straw hats, and now and again a shrill covey of girls of assorted sizes in sun suits. They pass in the slanting morning sunlight, to the tune of the questioning, suspended call of a Bob White beyond the wall. One thing they have in common. The boys drum on tin pails, the men swing tin pails, the girls clatter tin pails—and the smallest girl of all, tagging behind, wears a tin pail like a sunbonnet.

Where are they going? Milking, sir? Pooh! Playing Jack and Jill? Don't be silly. Look at the calendar. And that makes you think of—? Right! Flaky crust, and oozing blue goodness crystallized to ambrosia; small blue moons bobbing in a milky sea; crisp muffins with melting surprises that astonish your tongue. Blueberries!

* * *

For there is a blue tint about our Jaalam summers. At least once, every one of us takes his tin pail and vanishes toward the woods, and our casual greeting of this season is, "Have you been out yet?" In early spring we begin to talk of blueberries. Con Murphy brings in encouraging reports from Cedar Swamp; the news from Pine Hill isn't quite so good, but, to balance that, the bushes are full in Harrington's woods. We watch the late frosts. We make small private explorations. And with midsummer the race is on. Con got two pailfuls yesterday. Danny Crosswell says there's grand picking south of Black Swamp. And so kettles bubble on every stove, and oven doors open to liberate all the smells of Araby, and small boys of all ages are as blue as ancient Britons about the mouth corners. Indeed, our Jaalam summer is bounded, fore and aft, by the first and last spicy-sweet taste of blueberries. Summer begins when you cull the first blue globes from still waxen clusters; it ends when, in October, you find a yet untouched bush as you climb Apunack Hill.

* * *

Our experts differ as to whether low bush or high bush make the better picking. Low bush berries grow on burns, on cutover land, on our rocky hillsides. They spring from the charred mold, cluster thick about the fire-whitened ledges. Good picking, yes. You start at the foot of the hill, angle slowly up the slope. There are gaunt and blackened stubs above the burn, but already the maple sprouts are leafy and shoulder high. The berries grow in clusters, in patches so thick that a blue mist seems clinging close to the ground. All the green is fresh and young and vigorous; and as you set down your pail, and pick, and look behind you over the valleys to the scattered farms, you have a queer sense of being in a new world. Your thoughts rove. This was burned in that dry spring, three years ago. Seeming disaster comes, and the land is desolate. Yet how quickly the earth renews itself, in ferns, in young maple sprouts, in blueberries and a further, more open view.

But for high-bush berries there is also much to be said. These grow in the odd hill-top swamps through the Jaalam woods; these bushes are good to pick in dry seasons. And they grow, too, on old pastures, on ancient fields long given over to hardhack and birch and savin, where still beneath your feet you feel the forgotten furrows. These bushes stand isolated, in companionship with gnarled old apple trees. Many of these old fields of ours, untilled for years, with their trim pointed savins, their close mounded beds of juniper, their thick turf above which the scattered Black-eyed Susans nod, have the aspect of quaintly formal gardens. Picking here, you have a sense of intrusion, and talk softly. You feel akin to the partridge who rockets off into the pines as you approach, to the fox whose faint pathway meanders through the grass, to the shy deer who come at dawn to munch fallen apples beneath the ancient trees.

* * *

But there is something shy about all berry pickers. Many of us have each our jealously guarded secret places—hidden swamps, remote hillside clearings, forgotten mowings. These are hidden as the Dutch navigators hid, for years, the secret of the Pepper Islands, as the Yaquis conceal their veins of gold. Not that Con Murphy and Charlie Wheeler and the rest are actually secretive. They simply meander off into the woods, reappear with brimming blue pails. Where have they been? Oh, over yonder—and they gesture vaguely toward Apunack, or Tenacre Corner. Happened to stumble on a patch thicker'n spatter. Take you over some day. But they never do.

Now and again, to be sure, they do lift a corner of the veil. Last year I did a small service for Al Lovell; on his place he'd plowed up a small silver piece, lost by some Lovell forebear, and I identified it as a Spanish *real* of 1735. And as we talked of that, and Al showed me arrowheads picked up while hoeing, the talk turned to berrying. "We'll go, come summer," he promised. That was spring; I forgot it, but Al didn't. We went, in August, crossed his cornfield, followed an old wood road climbing and dipping over glacial ridges. Beyond a crumbling pole bridge, we left that, threaded a way through deep underwoods, came to a swampy hollow. Tall trees sprang from this bowl, and beneath them were the bushes. Never have I seen such fullness. The bushes were more blue than green, so heavily laden that the branches drooped. It was cool in the dappled shade—and the picking! You simply sat on a swamp tussock, pail between knees, and milked the branches. Too soon the pails filled. Even Al admitted, "Fairly good picking. Come back, when you like. Always plenty." It was all something to remember.

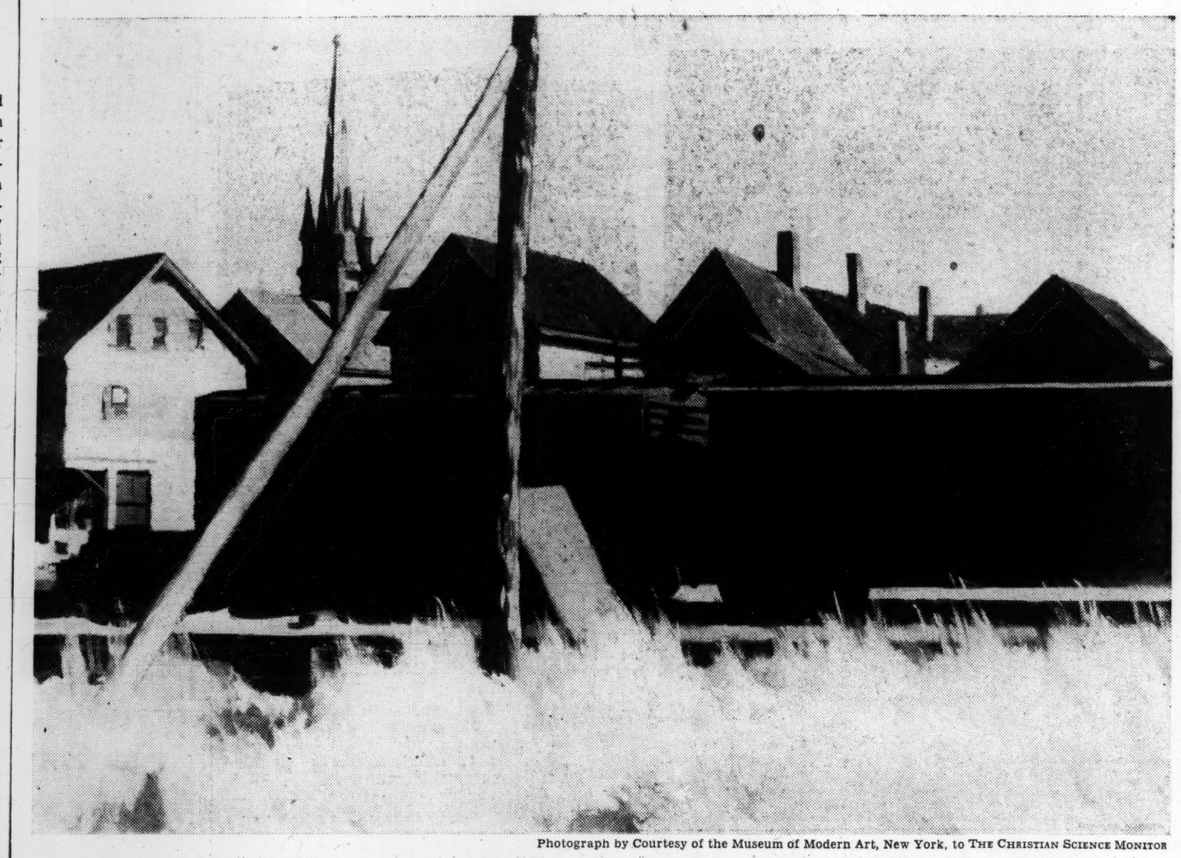
* * *

This year I went back—and that, too, is to be remembered. I took Will Dolliver, after certain debate with myself; but Will is absolutely lacking in a sense of direction, and Al's secret was safe with him. It was cloudy, with an easterly wind, as we tramped to the swamp. We found it; the heavy grass was untrampled, and gray water shone like pewter among the tussocks; it was as bare of blueberries as Boston Common, in this wet year. But we ranged further, found low-bush berries on a cutover piece. The clouds lowered as we picked; we had covered the bottoms of our pails when it began to rain—steadily, purposefully. Silver drops tipped every leaf; the brush dripped. We threaded a careful way; we were wet to the knees, to the hips. Then Will slipped, caught a young maple, and a bucket of cool water deluged us both. We spluttered, then laughed. It was all too funny. Two miles of wet underwoods between us and open land—no berries—rain. We plowed out, shoes one wet squelch, water running from every pocket, our handfuls of berries swashing about in the pails. We sang, and whooped, and came out into the fields laughing like loons.

That's berrying; you always bring home something.

Have you been out yet?

DANIEL CHASE



Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FREIGHT CARS AT GLOUCESTER, 1928": *A Painting by Edward Hopper*

FEW PAINTERS ARE as individual, as consistent, and as straightforward as is Edward Hopper. His essential character, as seen in both his oils and water colors, is one of simplicity and dignity. Moreover, he knows not only what he wants to say, but exactly how to say it. As in this one painting is seen all his clarity of vision and his discrimination, it may serve as a springboard to the discussion or understanding of one distinguished American's work.

First of all, it is typical in subject. Mr. Hopper has a particular fondness for freight cars, railroad tracks, locomotives, and for stark and simple houses—and they are here. He rarely paints figures—architectural forms and a certain bareness or aloofness pervade his canvases—and we have ample evidence of this in the above picture. Secondly, the treatment is in his usual consistent style, in which no extraneous, no elaborate or ornate detail enters. Instead there is a direct statement of light and shadow, of simple forms or shapes composed and set forth realistically. More than just realism, it is a formal, dignified realization of his subject, handled in his impeccable and personal style. He so ably expressed his method and his principles in his own words at the time of his retrospective exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, that they are worth quoting to give the reader a glimpse of the artist's own ideas. He says, for example: "My aim in painting has always been the most exact transcription possible of my most intimate impressions of nature. . . . I have tried to present my sensations in what is the most congenial and impressive form possible to me."

B. T.

At One Remarkable Country School

FOR THREE YEARS I lived and worked at Hillside; yet no inadequate words of mine can catch or record its atmosphere or accurately explain just what it was to both teachers and children. It combined, as I have said before, a farm, a school, and a home. This trinity of indivisible interests was in every sense a unity. The barns and barnyards and all that went on within them were open to the children at all times as were the fields and pastures. No team of horses went to work on Saturday mornings unaccompanied by half a dozen boys of various ages. Boys likewise were allowed by good-humored hired men to care for the horses in the barns, to learn to milk if they wished. The cows and horses at Hillside were members of the family, each known by name, each respected and liked. . . .

The warm southern slope of the rise behind the school was laid out each spring in small gardens. There was hardly a boy or a girl of any age who did not want a garden of his own, even although ownership entailed complete responsibility for the care of it from early spring to closing time. The school table depended upon these gardens for early lettuce, carrots, and radishes; and children vied with one another in competing for the first edible crop. Seeds or plants were selected and bought by oneself from one's own pocket money. . . .

The well-defined boundaries of the valley, the uniformity, simplicity, and stability of its people, were naturally responsible in a large degree for the triumph of Hillside; and yet these values might have lain undiscovered and useless as contributions to a school had the founders of that school been other than what they were. Ellen and Jane Lloyd-Jones were themselves country children. They realized as they grew older the infinite resources for the nourishment and cultivation of the human mind and imagination which such a condition of life may hold within itself if only its potentialities are understood.—From "A Goodly Fellowship," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Gull

Gray wings far—
He comes from hinge of sea
And sky.
Blue and blue.
Skimming the white-tipped blue,
Soaring the cloud-flecked blue,
Brother of vastness, seeker of space,
Home on the arc of spent day.
Here is the land,
Here is home and
The cool curving down dusk
To nest.

CURT STORM

Flood Tide

The wind is a horseman who rides on the sea.
The steed, like a stallion, goes fearless and free—
He plunges, he bridles, he screams with delight,
And the crash of his hoofbeats resounds through the night.

With the spume of his mane flinging back from the shore,
He advances, retreats, then advances once more;
Through columns of fog, and through rain and through sun,
He gallops in fury, his race never run.

Oh, you who would scoff at perpetual motion,
Come wonder, come watch, by this turbulent ocean!

BARBARA OVERTON

There Is a Way Out

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS A WAY out of every discordant, unhappy, painful, or dangerous situation. If this were not true, God, good, would not be all-powerful; evil would be superior to good, and able to dictate its terms to Deity.

God is the only creator and the only power; and, because He is infinitely and eternally good, He does not permit evil—the direct opposite of good—to operate or even exist in His universe. God's creation is wholly spiritual; and justice, freedom, holiness, love are forever present and forever active. His entire universe is perfectly governed by divine law, the immutably righteous and unchangeable law of Love; and it is possible for men of all nations to understand the ever-presence and unlimited power of His law today, and by so doing bring their affairs under its beneficent control and thus experience its continuous protection.

This is the teaching of Christian Science, the basic Science of Life, discovered by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866. After she had demonstrated over and over again the truth of its fundamental proposition that good alone is real and powerful, she wrote a textbook of this Science which she named "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 228 of this volume she declares: "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God." And on page 192 she writes: "Evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which erelong betrays its weakness and falls, never to rise."

What, then, is evil, and how is it that there is a way out of its every phase and condition? The answer to this question is clearly and logically stated in Mrs. Eddy's writings, but, because of the materialistic basis of all human schools of thought, humanity finds much difficulty in comprehending it. Briefly, evil is an illusion, a mirage, a dream, whether it claims to manifest itself as a world war or a fading flower. Although evil may seem very real and very powerful, it never has reality or power.

We all know that it is possible to wake from a night dream at any moment, and that with the awakening the dream scenes and situations no longer appear real to us. What is not so generally known, however, is that it is also possible to awake from the dream of evil, and that this awakening on the part of any individual from any phase of the dream of inharmony, suffering, poverty, or danger, causes the dream to vanish—no longer to appear real, troublesome, or fearful to him.

In the Bible many instances are recorded in which evil in its severest aspects was proved unreal and powerless through faith in God and spiritually right thinking. These include the deliverance of the children of Israel from the Egyptians through the parting of the waters of the Red Sea; the deliverance of the children of Judah from the great host that came against them, as set forth in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles, where we are told "the Lord fought against the enemies of Israel;" the protection of the three young Hebrews in the fiery furnace, and of Daniel in the lions' den.

Jesus proved the power of good in the destruction of evil by many mighty works. He walked on the water and raised the dead; he rose from the grave and finally ascended above all material illusions. He understood God, good, to be All, and evil to be nothing. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 325), "He who has the true idea of good loses all sense of evil, and by reason of this is being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit."

Humanity longs for liberation from all evil, for peace, health, and abundance; and those who even measurably comprehend divine Science know that there is now a way out of all human discords. They understand that because God is infinitely wise, infinitely loving, and infinitely powerful, it is possible for peace to be established among nations today. Not a false peace, dictated by power politics, but the genuine peace of justice, mercy, brotherly love, and individual liberty. They know that there can be no true peace except through the reign of law, and that human law must be based upon the divine, in order that the beauty, joy, and perfection of real peace may be brought to light and understood as the eternal heritage of men.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

The Harvest

Rich is the harvest of a right ideal.
Field upon field of golden waving grain
Springs from its fruitful soil.
Scarcely a patch, a weed, a vacant space,
Breaks the battalions of this mighty host.
Reapers, awake!
The moon is on the wane,
The night is spent,
The call to action comes,
The harvest waits.

ROBERT E. KEY

Der er en Vej ud

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DER ER EN VEJ ud af hver en disharmonisk, ulykkelig, pinefuld eller farlig Situation. Var dette ikke sandt, vilde Gud, det gode, ikke være almægtig; det onde vilde have større Magt end det gode og være i Stand til at diktere Guddommen sine Betingelser.

Gud er den eneste Skaber og eneste Magt; og fordi Han er uendelig og evig god, tillader han intet ondt—det godes direkte Modsætning—at virke, end ikke at eksistere, i Sit Univers. Guds Skabelse er fuldt ud aandelig; og Retfærd, Frihed, Hellighed og Kærlighed er for evigt til Stede og udfolder sig for evigt. Hele Hans Univers styres fuldkomment af guddommelig Lov, Kærlighedens evig retfærdige og uforanderlige Lov; og det er i Dag muligt for Mennesker af alle Nationer at forstaa Stedsenærværet af og den ubegrænsede Magt i Hans Lov og herved bringe deres Anliggender ind under dens gavnlige Kontrol og paa denne Maade erfare dens stadige Beskyttelse.

Dette er Læren i Kristen Videnskab, den Videnskab, der er Livets Grundlag, og som blev opdaget af Mary Baker Eddy i Aaret 1866. Efter atter og atter at have demonstreret Sandheden i denne Videnskabs fundamentale Erklæring, at alene det gode er virkeligt og har Magt, skrev hun Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, som hun kaldte *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Paa Side 228 i denne Bog erklærer hun: "Der findes ingen Magt afsondret fra Gud. Almagten har hele Magten, og at anerkende nogen anden Magt er at vanære Gud." Og paa Side 192 skriver hun: "Det onde har ingen Magt. Det er en Efterligning af Kraft, som snart vil forraade sin Svaghed og falde for aldrig at rejse sig."

Hvad er da det onde, og hvordan sker det, at der findes en Vej ud af hver Fase og hver Tilstand i det onde? Svaret paa dette Spørgsmaal findes klart og logisk affattet i Mrs. Eddys Skrifter, men paa Grund af den materialistiske Basis, hvorpaa alle menneskelige Tankeretninger bygger, har Menneskeheden store Vanskeligheder ved at forstaa det. Med faa Ord: det onde er en Illusion, et Fata Morgana, en Drøm, hvad enten det nu hævder at manifestere sig som Verdenskrig eller en visnende Blomst. Om end det onde kan synes meget virkeligt og udstyret med stor Magt, er det altid uden Virkelighed og Magt.

Vi ved alle, at det er muligt at vaagne op af en Drøm hvad Øjeblik, det skal være, og i samme Øjeblik vi vaagner, forekommer Drømmens Oplevelser og Situationer os ikke længere virkelige. Men det er ikke saa almindelig kendt, at det ogsaa er muligt at vaagne op fra Drømmen om det onde, og at denne Opvaagnen fra enhver Form for Drøm om Disharmoni, Lidelse, Fattigdom og Fare vil faa Drømmen til at svinde bort for os—og ikke længere forekomme os virkelig, fredsforstyrrende og foruroligende.

I Bibelen findes mange Beretninger, hvor de værste Former for ondt ved Tro paa Gud og aandeligt rigtig Tænkning blev bevist at være uvirkelige og magtesløse. Blandt saadanne Beretninger finder vi Israels Børns Udfrielse fra Ægypterne, da det Røde Havs Vande delte sig; Judas Børns Befrielse fra den store Hær, der kom imod dem, som det fortælles i det tyvende Kapitel i Anden Krønikebog, hvor det hedder, at "Herren havde kæmpet mod Israels Fjender"; Beskyttelsen af de tre unge Hebræere i den gloende Ovn og af Daniel i Løvekulen.

Jesus beviste det godes Magt ved at tilintetgøre det onde ved mange mægtige Gerninger. Han vandrede paa Søen og oprejste de døde; han stod op af Graven og steg til sidst op over alle materielle Illusioner. Han forstod, at Gud, det gode, er Alt, og at det onde er intet. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, S. 325): "Den, som har den sande Idé om det gode, mister ethvert Begreb om det onde, og ledes derfor ind i Aandens evige Virkelighed."

Menneskeheden længes efter Befrielse fra alt ondt, længes efter Fred, Sundhed og Rigdom; og selv de, som kun har en begrænset Forstaaelse af guddommelig Videnskab, ved, at der nu findes en Vej ud af enhver menneskelig Disharmoni. De forstaar, at fordi Gud er uendelig vis, uendelig kærlig og uendelig mægtig, er det muligt at oprette Fred mellem Nationerne i Dag. Ikke en falsk Fred, der dikteres af Magtpolitik, men en ægte Fred, der baseres paa Retfærdighed, Barmhjertighed, Næstekærlighed og individuel Frihed. De ved, at der aldrig kan blive nogen sand Fred uden gennem Lovens Herredømme, og at menneskelig Lov maa bygges paa den guddommelige, for at Skønheden, Glæden og Fuldkommenheden i en virkelig Fred maa aabenbares og forstaas som Menneskenes evige Arv.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Study in Magic

SAY WHAT YOU WILL, but of all the natural beauties of the world there can be few lovelier and more stirring to the contemplative traveler than his first glimpse of true Antarctic tabular icebergs. They are something apart, something incredibly unreal, yet so perfectly and instinctively appropriate within their setting that you are moved to exclaim: here is an ultimate definition! It is so meaningless to call them sentinels. They are much more than that. They are mobile extensions of the Antarctic itself, stately white caravels afloat on a painted sea; a skyfilling architecture schemed and wrought by Nature from the marble quarries of the Ice Age. . . . On some we saw the whole of Manhattan could have been disposed, even to its subways. Beyond the rose-flaming horizon lay the undiscovered coast from which the glacial pressures piling up from behind, and the tidal movements working from below, had wrenched these bergs. . . .

Dick Russell, on lookout, sighted the first iceberg. At 1:25 a. m., he raised the cry: "Berg on the port bow!" A moment later half a dozen more lifted frosted domes above the horizon. Soon the sea was crowded with them. Two hundred were counted in view at one time: and, at the speed we were making, we were raising a new horizon every hour. The largest was perhaps four miles long and three miles wide. Later on, . . . we were to steam past mountains of ice that would make these bergs seem mere cream puffs. But these claimed our awe now.

The day broke beautifully—a lovely golden panel of light pushing through softly furred, gray cumulous clouds. The air stirred under a light, variable westerly wind; the sea was choppy. In the fractured sides of the bergs, in the grottoes and caves worn at their water line, were strange, rich blues, pale delicate greens, and weathered yellows and grays. The sea surged over their submerged spurs, and exploded in shining puffs of surf. The scene was a study in magic. . . . You could see white sailing ships, with towering canvas set, standing out to sea: you could see turreted castles of fabulous architecture, enormous battlements, steepled and gabled structures cunningly wrought by the weathering hands of wind and sea. One was like a battleship down by the stern, its bow tilted crazily toward the sky, its crumpled upper works strewn across the deck. Another was a breathless reproduction of the Colosseum, weathered and decaying, with three perfectly formed arches, two hundred feet high, through the portals of which the sea surged boisterously. There was beauty there of a rare and infinitely varied pattern.—From "Discovery," by RICHARD EVELYN BYRD. (New York: Putnam.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1940

Building Boom In N. E. Seen In July Reports

Federal Savings League told more work begun than in any mid-summer month since 1931.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—A report that "during July more new dwellings were started in New England than in any mid-summer month since 1931" was given today at the convention of the New England Federal Savings League.

In making the report, E. Harrison Merrill, of Laconia, N. H., President of the League, predicted "continued expansion" in the home-building field.

Ernest A. Hale, of Boston, Chairman of the League's special Committee on Taxation, told the convention in a prepared address that a survey conducted by members of the League revealed that reductions in property tax rates in Massachusetts during 1940 were the most widespread in about 30 years.

Mr. Merrill, in his prepared remarks, said that "while the defense program will put billions of dollars into circulation, real estate does not have to pay the bill.

"Every dollar from the Federal Government that helps employment and lightens municipal relief costs, shifts that much of the tax burden from real estate to other sources of revenue, such as income taxes."

In breaking down the Massachusetts tax rate findings, Mr. Hale said:

"More than 60 per cent of all the cities and towns of the Commonwealth have reported rate reductions, while only a little over a fourth increased their tax rates this year and the balance showed no change."

"This turn of events," he added, "is a boon to real estate values, to new building and particularly to the home owner."

Nazi-Like Salute To Flag Decried

The present method of saluting the flag with the right arm stretched outward resembles too closely the Nazi salute, according to two city officials who moved today to have school children make the salute with their right hands to their foreheads.

"I feel it would be only fitting," Joseph C. White, a school committeeman, said "that the children of the Boston schools pledge their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes in exactly the same manner as do the members of our military and naval forces.

"The salute to the American flag is too sacred a thing to bear even the slightest resemblance to that of any dictator nation."

At present, the children start the pledge with their right hands at their foreheads and at the word "flag" extend their right arms outward.

City Councillor Maurice H. Sullivan said he would seek to have the Council go on record as favoring the proposed change.

Welfare Merit System Opposed

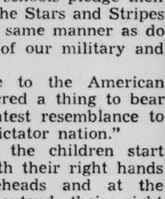
Opposing adoption of a so-called merit system for welfare workers, Everett E. Callahan of the Weymouth Board of Selectmen today challenged the "power and authority of the Federal Government" and ridiculed the statement of Arthur G. Rotch, State Welfare Commissioner, who warned a few days ago that Weymouth would lose $125,000 annually in Federal grants for failure to adopt the merit system.

The controversy between Selectman Callahan and Mr. Rotch began a week ago after the Weymouth Selectman urged that the town oppose "pressure" from the Federal Government to force local town welfare workers under the new merit system rating.

"I believe that local authorities still have certain rights and the system should not be forced on the people until it is approved properly by the rank and file," he said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness today, tonight, and Sunday; warmer Sunday. Gentle to moderate winds, mostly west.

New England: Considerable cloudiness today, tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday.

Winds: Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds and scattered to broken clouds today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	67	New Orleans	79	86
Chicago	70	86	New York	58	75
Denver	61	85	Norfolk	66	77
Kansas City	68	85	Philadelphia	59	75
Los Angeles	55	84	St. Louis	64	88
Miami	76	88	San Francisco	62	70
Minneapolis	67	85	Washington	58	79

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 7.
B—Maximum, Sept. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:09 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 4:42 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 5:07 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Monday, 5:43 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:39 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 7:37 p. m. Sunday.

'Earn While You Learn' High Lights Adult Education

Classes for Workingmen and Women Have Widespread Success

1. Men learn to cook at North Bennett Street Industrial School, Boston. This is a special course given late afternoons and evenings for working boys and men. 2. Learning to weave at the Craft Center School in Boston. 3. Technical courses may be taken in the evening at the Franklin Technical Institute which was founded by Benjamin Franklin to aid young "married artificers," in starting business. 4. A group of adults study a language at the Boston Center for Adult Education in a homelike informal atmosphere. 5. A group of evening art students at the Vesper George School of Art talk about their work with their instructor. 6. At Burdett College evening students learn to use business machines.

Adult Education to Attain a New High in the Boston Area

Educational opportunities for working men and women in the Boston area will reach a new high this coming winter, with 185 schools offering 4,000 courses embracing a wide variety of subjects from television to cooking—for men— all of which indicates that Boston may still retain its reputation as the "hub" of the educational universe.

For those who lack employment, courses will be offered for which no fees will be charged making it possible for them to continue their general education or receive special instruction which will fit them for a position.

For those who are employed, courses on a wide scale of tuition cost will widen new horizons for thousands of adults who seek further training after working hours which may lead to advancement or to fill gaps in their earlier education.

These educational opportunities, which range in intent from university extension courses for credit to handcraft courses for fun recruit working men and women who, according to James Ford, President of the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, "plan to make living count."

Fitting in With Aims

These courses are planned for the late afternoon and evening in order that the working adult may fit his pursuit of education to his pursuit of a living.

A survey of reasons for the rapid growth of evening classes for adults results in the uncovering of several basic needs in the average adult's activities.

Many feel that they would like to complete their education. Others seek to acquire what they often describe as "more culture." Some hope to study subjects which will make them more valuable in their work and able to command higher salaries. Some seek social opportunities, and others hope to acquire proficiency in a fine art.

Perhaps the largest single evening educational unit is the Massachusetts University Extension courses, which are offered not only in Boston but throughout the state. Miss Helen B. Garrity, Supervisor of Class Instruction, has under her direction about 800 instructors who last year taught 34,457 adults. Miss Garrity likes to describe her department as "a state-wide university with the state as a campus." The University Extension offers a slogan "Earn while you learn." It offers a variety of courses both formal and informal. Moderate fees are charged.

Informal Small Groups

Some idea of the growth of the adult education plan can be gauged by the fact that the University Extension enrollment in 1916 was only 4,397, compared with last year's figure of 34,457.

At the Boston and Cambridge Centers for Adult Education the informal presentation of education for adults is stressed. Under the direction of Miss Dorothy Hewitt, the centers offer one and two-hour courses in a variety of subjects, many of them difficult to obtain elsewhere. Classes are limited to 18-20, and are directed by experienced leaders in the round-table living-room style of instruction. This organization is maintained by donations, and a small fee is charged for the courses.

Still another type of evening school for adults is the professional day school and college which give evening courses. In general these courses are more expensive than the University extension and Adult Education courses. Here again instruction in almost any field may be obtained. For instance commercial aviation may be studied in the evening at the New England Aircraft School or one may take up diesel engineering at the United States Diesel Engineering School, both in Boston. A regular high school course may be obtained in the evening at the Berkeley Preparatory School, and the Lincoln Preparatory School, which are also located in Greater Boston.

Courses on Saturdays

Private schools also offer evening courses in art and business. Some schools, such as the Vesper George School of Art in Boston, have special Saturday courses for those who are on a five-day week and have free Saturdays. Secretarial and business subjects may be taken up in the evening by those who wish to improve their usefulness at their present job or who wish to train for a business position. For example, a complete business course may be taken in the evening at the Fisher Business College in Boston.

Then there are the handcraft courses such as basket weaving, hooked rugs, pottery and so on. Some of these subjects are given by the University Extension and the Adult Centers. One private institution, the Craft Center School of Boston covers the entire field of hand crafts and has special evening courses for working adults.

At the other end of the educational focus are schools where free courses may be obtained The Opportunity School in Boston offers free afternoon instruction in a variety of academic subjects. The City Evening High Schools give many different free courses throughout the winter.

For the individual desiring a complete approved listing of the educational opportunities for working men and women, the Prospect Union Educational Exchange of Cambridge publishes a yearly catalogue, "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston for working men and women," giving complete detail on all courses, including fees. The catalogue is free and may be had by writing the Exchange at 678 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

John Ritchey

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Boys and Girls Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Tom Brown's School Days," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Freddie Bartholomew. 2:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Men Without Souls," with John Litel. 2:05, 5:20, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner
"Enemy Agent." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye and Rosemary Lane. 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway
"Sporting Blood," with Robert Young. 1, 4:05, 7, 10:05. Also "Public Deb. No. 1," with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 2:30, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Cheri-Bibi," starring Pierre Fresnay. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in "Lucky Partners." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Brothers, Andrews Sisters, and Constance Moore. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Sea Hawk," starring Erroll Flynn. 10:05 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:20. Also "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Modern—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," featuring Judy Canova. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"Sporting Blood," with Robert Young, Maureen O'Sullivan and Lewis Stone. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Public Deb. No. 1," with Blenda Joyce and George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO, Boston—
"Margie," with Mischa Auer and Nan Grey. 10:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8, 10:10. Stage: Glenn Miller and his orchestra. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:15.

State—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Jean Parker and Donald Woods," "Young America Flies," "Women in Hiding," "Dust Bowl Refugees," "Golf With Horton Smith," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45 6:35, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," featuring Judy Canova. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:15.

Telepix—
"What's Your I. Q.? with Pete Smith." "U. S. Navy—First Line of Defense." "Latest Crime Does Not Pay." "Musical Western in Technicolor." "Horton Smith Golf Pointers." and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—
"Lillian Russell" with Alice Faye. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with L. Turner. Continuous from 8.30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan. Also "Irene," with Anna Neagle and Ray Milland.

Trans-Lux—
"Hell's Cargo." Also "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda.

Uptown—
"The Boys From Syracuse," with Allan Jones and Joe Penner. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "They Drive by Night," with George Raft. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

University—
Spencer Tracy in "Edison the Man." 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "I Was An Adventuress," with Richard Greene. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Allan Jones in "Boys From Syracuse." 3:20, 6:40, 10. "The March of Time." 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. Also Don Ameche in "Four Sons." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Katharine Baxter, pianist, Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Margret Kurkjian, accompanist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. 3:30.

State Labor Group Plans Campaign for Roosevelt

Active work for the re-election of President Roosevelt and the defeat of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be started soon by the new Non-Partisan Political Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and will be going ahead intensively by the end of this month, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and legislative agent of the State Federation, said today.

Headquarters of the committee will be maintained at the offices of the State Federation, 11 Beacon Street, Boston. Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Federation, will serve as chairman of the political committee, and Mr. Taylor as its secretary-treasurer.

The committee was formed in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Federation's recent State convention here, the resolution originating with the Boston Central Labor Union or city federation of labor.

Effort in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt is being begun by American Federation of Labor units here earlier than four years ago, when the State Federation also had a good organization, Mr. Taylor commented.

"We are working for the President in accordance with his endorsement at our convention," he said. "In regards to Governor Saltonstall, the opposition to him voted at our convention of last year carries over. We are committed to an abbreviation of his term of office to two years and to continuing President Roosevelt in the White House for another term."

The plan of organization that is being followed by the new political committee is to have the 32 central labor unions in major centers over the State name local committees, consisting of seven, nine or 11 members. These will build up local machinery and handle the local end of the campaign, contacting unions, arranging rallies, etc.

State headquarters here will supply speakers and aid in other ways, while co-ordinating the State drive.

Overconfidence Dangerous For Bay State G. O. P. Chiefs

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The danger of overconfidence still lurks in the Republican path to November election success, many political observers and workers contend as they view Massachusetts preparations for the Sept. 17 to Nov. 5 election campaign.

Observers with Republican leanings have watched the climb of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall from a political low, reached when the Legislature prorogued back in August, to such a strong position that many G. O. P. leaders are becoming overconfident, a dangerous sign when his Democratic opponent for the Governorship probably will be Paul A. Dever, the politically strong Attorney General.

While the other state positions from Lieutenant Governor through State Auditor appear safely Republican this year, and a real contest is anticipated in the Attorney Generalship, observers see no reason for overconfidence in the gubernatorial situation.

The Governor, through his economy efforts and his attempts to restore efficiency within State departments, has helped strengthen his position, but on the other hand his labor record and his failure to increase old age assistance benefits has made him vulnerable for attack.

Although he appears today to have more than an even chance to continue in office for another two years, only hard campaign work of the type successfully employed two years ago will continue that advantage. Two years ago the G. O. P. campaign was strongly organized, with active workers in every city and town in the State. This year the organization work, some persons insist, has bogged down.

Probably some of the Republican confidence is derived from the Wendell L. Willkie sentiment which has been strong in Massachusetts, so strong at times that some observers predict Massachusetts will go Republican for the first time in several years in the Presidential election. But to win Mr. Willkie must overcome a plurality of more than 170,000 votes piled up by President Roosevelt in 1936, a formidable task. Such a feat, of course, would strengthen the election chances of Republicans on the State ticket.

Another Republican confidence booster is the fact that the party appears fairly well united behind Mr. Saltonstall, who has no candidate against him in the primary. On the other hand Mr. Dever and Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, are in the midst of a bitter battle for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. If there is truth in the rumors that former Gov. James M. Curley is supporting Mr. Kelly's candidacy, the enmity resulting may be sufficient to maintain the party split so evident two years ago when Mr. Curley was defeated for Governor while Mr. Dever won re-election with a tremendous margin.—**Edgar M. Mills**

Three New Liners on the Way For South African Service

Log of the Port of Boston

Three fast passenger and cargo liners for the Africa-Boston-New York service of the American South African Line, Inc., are being built at Pascagoula, Miss., with delivery scheduled for the second half of 1941, it is announced by Ray H. Rodey, manager of the Boston office of Norton-Lilly Co., agents for the company. The vessels are being built under contract with the United States Maritime Commission, and will be 489 feet long, over all, 69.6 feet beam, 27.3 feet draft, displacing 17,000 tons, with cargo capacity of 550,000 cubic feet. Accommodations for about 110 first-class passengers are planned, with all staterooms to be outside rooms, each with private bath or shower. Each of the new vessels is expected to make four voyages a year to South and East Africa, as far north as Mombasa.

Sale to Navy

Sale of the new steamer Exchequer, now nearing completion at the Pascagoula, Miss., yards of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, to the United States Navy, was given approval of the United States Maritime Commission, it was learned here today. The Exchequer, due to be completed Sept. 10, is a part of the $40,000,000 building program of the American Export Lines, and is of the C-3 cargo type of ship, measuring 492 feet long, over all, 69.6 feet beam, 42.6 feet depth, and about 7,925 gross tons. It is the third of the Commission's C-3 type vessels to be acquired by the Navy, the others being the Sea Arrow, which has been renamed the U. S. S. Tangier, and the Mormacpenn, operated in the South American-Boston-New York service of Moore-McCormack Lines and to be delivered in September. The Mormacpenn is due at Boston Sept. 11, from South America. The Navy also has acquired three of the new high speed national defense tankers that were originally built for the Standard Oil Co of New Jersey.

Manager Resigns

After 30 years of service with Wiggin Terminals, Inc., and its predecessor, the Terminal Wharf and Railroad Warehouse Co., Samuel G. Spear, Vice-President and General Manager, in full charge of all operations of the company, has resigned his position with Wiggin Terminals, Inc. He is nationally known as one of the leading terminal operators and merchandise warehousemen of the nation.

Philippines Sailing

Boston exporters will have opportunity late this month to ship goods from this port to the Philippines by a special sailing. The motorship Nonsuco, flying the American flag, is to sail from Boston Sept. 28 for Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo, loading freight offerings at East Boston and sailing via Mobile and Los Angeles, according to Peabody & Lane, local agents.

Advisory Board

The New England Shippers Advisory Board is to hold its fall meeting at the Mt. Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., Sept. 12 and 13, with the guest speaker for the banquet being Judge R. V. Fletcher, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Association of American Railroads.

Port to Exhibit

To further promote the commerce of the Port of Boston, the Boston Port Authority is arranging an exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Sept. 13 to 21. The exhibit is to represent the commerce of Boston. C. H. Gourley of the Port Authority will be on duty at the fair to answer inquiries regarding the port. Copies of the port's only shipping paper, the Boston Marine Guide, will be available without cost.

Golf Tournament

Shipping men, headed by Irving T. Sorge, Boston agent for the American President Lines, are rallying for the annual golf tournament against New York's shipping fraternity, scheduled for next Wednesday, at New London, Conn. About 20 golfers from the maritime trade of Boston plan to meet an equal contingent from the New York Maritime Exchange. The J. C. Reichert trophy, now held by Boston, and on display at the quarters of the Maritime Association in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is the inducement. The tournament is to be at the Shenecossett Country Club.

Boston C. of C. Joins Defense Area Protest

Closely following Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's objection to the proposed use of $1,000,000,000 Government subsidy to establish factories for general manufacturing purposes in the Central West, the Boston Chamber of Commerce today joined the Governor in protesting the plan by sending a letter to Massachusetts Representatives and Senators in Washington.

"The Boston Chamber of Commerce," the letter stated, "heartily supports the stand taken by Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts in protesting against the use of public funds to establish manufacturing plants in areas of the country which, under the pretext of offering 'safe' locations from the point of view of defense, are in reality thus attempting to attract industry away from New England and other long-established manufacturing centers. . . .

"We believe that Government financial assistance should not be utilized to create industries, other than those essential for national defense, in areas which cannot economically and efficiently maintain them, and we earnestly seek your co-operation in preventing the use of public money for this purpose."

Without revealing the source of his information regarding the plan, the Governor urged the Massachusetts delegation in Congress to "do everything possible to prevent Government subsidy to build uneconomically situated new manufacturing plants not demonstrably safer than in Massachusetts and not directly necessary to national defense."

The Governor insisted "this would constitute a severe blow to Massachusetts, whose highly developed industrial structure has been built through generations of enterprise. It evidently contemplates a drastic reformation of the industrial structure of the nation to Massachusetts' permanent injury.

"With our skilled labor, auxiliary and tooling industries, research facilities, transportation and developed municipal services, Massachusetts is better equipped economically to serve all but the heavy commodity defense industries than any other section of the country. Utilization of our existing surplus industrial facilities would also avoid disastrous overexpansion as in last war."

Saltonstall Aids Maine on Safety

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday offered the full co-operation of Massachusetts safety officials in any Maine drive to reduce automobile accidents as he welcomed two members of the Safety Squad of the Maine State Police.

The Maine policemen, Sergeant Frank McCabe and State Trooper H. Shaw, who brought greetings of Lewis O. Barrows, were returning a visit made by members of the Boston police safety squad to the Pine Tree State three weeks ago to inspect the safety training methods of the Maine police.

In a brief radio address over Station WORL Governor Saltonstall pointed out that the American public deplores the loss of thousands in the European war, yet thousands are being killed annually in motor accidents in the United States. He added that "this death rate must be cut down and we will co-operate with any agency to accomplish this."

FACTS + FASHIONS IN DECORATING
3:45 P. M.—WEEI EVERY MONDAY
PRESENTING ROGER WITHINGTON, well-known Boston Interior Decorator, who answers your personal Interior Decorating Problems.
Sponsored by
ADAMS AND SWETT
Rug and Furniture Cleaners
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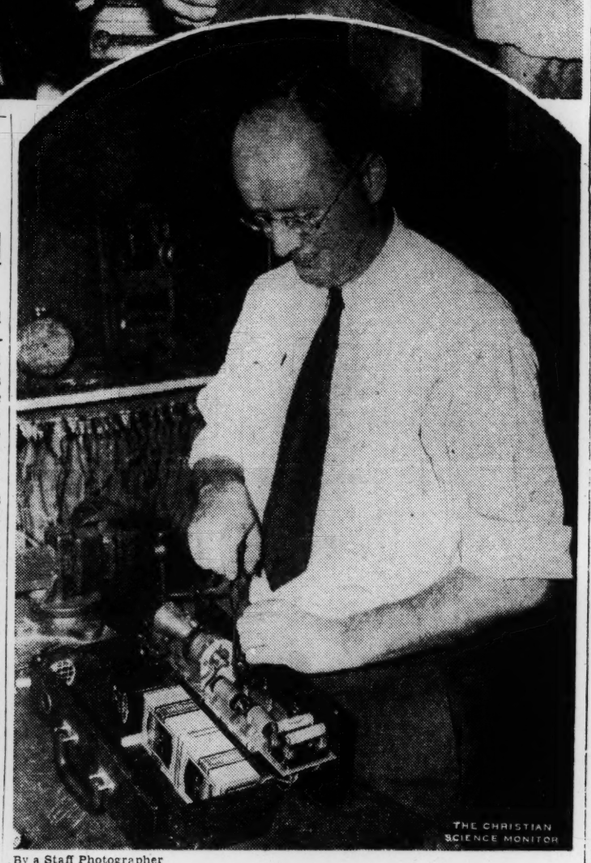


By a Staff Photographer

Hidden Flames Found by New Gadget

Top: Dr. Hammond Vinton Hayes (left), inventor of the Hayes cell, discusses the finer points of one of his radiation receivers with F. J. Pennock, expert machinist in the Hayes laboratory. Bottom: Philip N. Smith with the hot spot detector, which firemen say may save millions of dollars in fire damage annually.

Device to Locate Hidden Flames Invented

Not far from the experimental laboratories where he worked with Alexander Graham Bell during the early days of the telephone a Boston electrical engineer has recently developed a "gadget" which may save millions of dollars in fire losses annually.

He is Dr. Hammond Vinton Hayes, distinguished electrical engineer who for many years was Chief Engineer of the American Bell Telephone Company. His invention, which was completed with the collaboration of Philip N. Smith, an electronic expert formerly with the Radio Corporation of America, is affectionately called "baby" by the co-inventors but technically may be described as a hot spot detector.

The detector, which looks like an elongated camera or small overnight case, was designed to be carried into burning buildings by firemen to locate blazes behind walls. The ability to detect such spread of flames would greatly reduce the damage now caused by axe work made necessary under present methods, a prominent fire official has pointed out.

Heart of the heat detector is his "Hayes Cell," a thermal cell developed from an idea presented to him 60 years ago by the inventor of the telephone. It wasn't until Engineer Hayes retired from active business in 1931 that he found time to carry on the experiments which resulted in the perfection of the unit.

The hot spot detector, which is the first practical application of the Hayes Cell, is used by pointing the eye end of the gadget toward walls behind which it is thought fire may have spread. Variations in the temperature of the wall cause changes in the heat radiation which are picked up by the cell flashing a light on the detector.

Practicality of the hot spot detector has already been demonstrated by the Boston Fire Department, according to Commissioner William Arthur Rielly who has successfully tried the unit in actual fire work.

That the detector can be depended upon was shown in a Boston trial when, after flashing warning of fire behind a wall in a burning building, it refused to respond when pointed at another wall which a deputy chief thought was concealing a fire. Refusing to accept the gadget's verdict the chief ordered the wall torn down only to find that the detector had told the truth—there was no fire behind it.

Although few claims are made for the Hayes Cell by its inventor, beyond its possible use in signaling, there are indications that other important uses may be found.

Simplicity of the radiation receiver perfected by Dr. Hayes suggests its possibe use in many other fields. In the meantime the inventor and his assistant are experimenting with its possibilities in the field of fog penetration.

Although Dr. Hayes refuses to make any predictions because as he says himself, "I don't know what it will do," there are those who see in his invention a possible mechanism for detecting the presence of enemy ships off a fog-bound coast and a highly sensitive apparatus for use in atomic research.

110th Cavalry Soon to Be Motorized

A War Department request that the 110th Cavalry of the Massachusetts National Guard be converted into a mechanized 155mm howitzer regiment will shortly end the colorful history of the only remaining horse cavalry of the Guard in New England.

Bowing before this "step of progress," the Guardsmen accepted the announcement last night with heavy hearts. "Imagine a tank or any other motorized unit nuzzling up to you for a piece of sugar," mused one Guardsman, who like the others had formed a great attachment for his horse.

The drastic change, which will change the 110th Cavalry to the 180th Field Artillery, coupled with the transfer of the 172nd Artillery howitzer regiment of the division in Manchester, N. H., from the division organization to the Army General Headquarters reserve, will result in the entire personnel of the 26th Division being located in this State for the first time in history.

The 110th traces its history to 1836 when Troop A, the National Lancers, was formed as an escort for Governor Hale. During the World War, the State cavalry was made a machine-gun unit, but in 1920 was reorganized as a mounted regiment.

Fiscal Change Again Sought In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mayor John F. Collins has submitted to the City Council a 1940-1941 budget which once again proposes a fiscal year change similar to that turned down by the City Council for this year and offering as an alternative continuing of the present fiscal year arrangement and in addition a 10 per cent pay cut for city employees and other expenditure reductions.

There was no mention in the budget prepared by City Auditor Howard A. Kenyon of the proposed 5 per cent discount for prompt payment of taxes, which has been advocated several times by the Mayor but which is not looked upon with favor by the Council.

At present, the city's fiscal year runs from Oct. 1 through the following Sept. 30. As was the case a year ago, the Collins-Kenyon budget seeks to have the fiscal year run from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31. To do this Mr. Kenyon provides for splitting the 15 months from Oct. 1, 1940, through Dec. 31, 1941, into periods from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 and the calendar year 1941.

The auditor proposes to take $6,600,000 or 50 per cent of the 1940 taxes, and other receipts which, after certain adjustments, would provide $7,664,500 available revenue for expenditures in the period, Oct. 1, 1940 to Dec. 31, 1940 but he proposes during that period revenue expenditures of only $3,972,215, leaving, he said, a surplus for that period of $3,692,285.

For the calendar year 1941, Mr. Kenyon would employ the balance of the 1940 tax, or $5,544,000, estimating that 8 per cent of the tax would not be collected; $6,600,000, or 50 per cent of the 1941 tax; and other revenues which, with the taxes, would give him a working total of $15,720,244.44 for the year.

The surplus of $3,692,285 for the 1940 period, according to the plan, would be applied to retiring $2,159,457 of floating debt and to finance what otherwise would be a deficit of $813,061 for the calendar year 1941. These payments would total $2,972,518, leaving an unappropriated balance of $719,766.

R. I. Bank Tax Exceeds What Was Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Edward L. Leahy, State Tax Administrator, announces that the assessment of $4 per $1,000 on bank deposits has produced $1,411,024 in revenue for this fiscal year, or approximately $11,000 more than was estimated from that source when the budget was being prepared several months ago.

The tax, already collected, was levied on deposits which national banks, savings banks, trust companies and credit unions operating in this State had in their vaults on last June 30.

Judge Leahy also announced that the tax on cigarettes produced $107,497.05 in revenue during August, while the three-cent-per-gallon gasoline tax, assessed in August on July business, amounted to $407,659.92.

Deposits in savings banks on June 30 of $193,871,410 were taxed to the extent of $770,193. This class of deposits totaled $1,323,060 more than last year and the tax paid was $5,292 greater.

Trust company deposits this year totaled $143,710,153 compared with $141,499,572 in 1939. The tax of $574,840 was $8,842 in excess of that for 1939.

Interest-bearing deposits in national banks this year totaled $13,514,486, or $134,382 more than a year ago. The tax was $54,057, compared with $53,520.

Boston Library Gets Old Book On British Defense

Defense of the English Channel and a strict blockade of hostile nations was advocated as a military program for Great Britain in a poem, "The Libel of English Policy," written in the fifteenth century and which is printed in a rare volume just acquired by the Boston Public Library.

The most valuable aspect of the new volume is that it is believed to have belonged to William Caxton, the printer, and that it bears his autograph on three pages. Said to be the only known surviving examples of Caxton's personal signature, the unique interest of the book is expected to draw special interest.

N. E. Women's Clubs to Meet

Women's part in the preservation of American democracy will be the theme of the New England Conference of the State Federation of Women's Clubs meeting at the New Ocean House in Swampscott Sept. 23, 24 and 25.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill will deliver the opening address on Monday afternoon, Sept. 23. In the evening, Martha Atwood Baker, former Metropolitan opera star and Founder-President of the famous Cape Cod Institute of Music will appear with the Women's Symphony Society of Boston under the direction of Dr. Alexander Thiede.

A Citizenship Day program is scheduled for Tuesday morning, Sept. 24, in co-operation with the Lynn Public Schools and under the direction of Harvey S. Gruver, Superintendent; Miss Isabelle D. MacLean, Director of Americanization, and Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, Second Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Prof. H. Duncan Hall of Harvard University will be one of the principal speakers on Tuesday evening. His subject will be "After Hitler's War, What Peace?"

Miss Natalie Hays Hammond of Gloucester will explain the Gloucester defense plan in connection with the part of the program entitled, "New England Women Talk It Over." At the same session, Mrs. Max Ulin, international relations Chairman of Massachusetts, will present two women who have undergone air-raid attacks in France and England.

Mrs. Harry W. Smith, the President of the Conference, is a well-known figure on the lecture platform, serving as President of the New Hampshire State Federation of Women's Clubs, and as Chairman of resolutions of the General Federation.

Tobin Adds to Board For Study of Defense

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin yesterday announced two appointments to the committee set up this week to study current proposals for large expenditures on national defense projects.

The two men appointed are Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the State Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Lima, Peru 6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAK-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.— "Colorful Tunes." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Budapest 8:30 p. m.—"Love Songs"; Concert Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London 9:15 p. m.—The Week's Program. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Tokyo 9:30 p. m.—Light Music: Sugii's Band. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:20 p. m.—"Friendly Quarelers." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

London 10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome 11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

For Sunday, Sept. 8

Guatemala—4:20 p. m.—"Orquesta Popular" of the National Police Force. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19 m.

Guatemala—5:15 p. m.—Marimba Music. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, from Copenhagen. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Medley from Lehar's "Frasquita"; Hungarian Composers. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." London Commentary. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—"To my American Friends," talk in English by Takaatsui. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Lord Haw Haw." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Light Music: Band Concert: Opera. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Greetings from Home (or German Sailors. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio news-reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, Sept. 9

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 9

1:30 p. m.—WORL (620kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.25mc-19.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Looking Starward."
7:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
7:30 p. m.—"America Meets the World," International Commentary by Wilfred Bartz.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill program.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Natl. tennis singles	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Goldie White Presents...
3:15	quarterfinals	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Yankees baseball game.	"Console Capers"
3:30	News; Old Vienna	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Campus Capers": va-	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"This Is My Land"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	riety program	Yankees baseball game.	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session": col-	Club Matinee: variety	Library of Congress	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Musicale
4:15	lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	Chamber Concert fea-	Yankees baseball game	Consolairs
4:30	"Keyboard and Con-	Sport program	turing the Budapest	Sport program	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	sole": recital	Club Matinee: variety	String Quartet	Sport program	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Buffalo Presents".	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Crackpot College"	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	"Crackpot College"	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00	News; talk	News; Music; Sport Com-	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	ment; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	The World Today	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers"	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Music
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	European news	Political talk	News Service
7:30	"Master Works on	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Yvette, songs	Louis Panico's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
7:45	the Air"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	"Serenade": recordings	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club":	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Variety program
8:15	quiz program	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Variety program
8:30	"The Human Ad-	"Hollywood Tomorrow":	"Truth or Consequences":	"Nobody's Children":	Russian Choir
8:45	venture"; war new	variety program	quiz program	orphans' histories	"Sing Song Time"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Yaddo Music Group:	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	composers, performers.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists.	Radio Guild Drama:	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	American Choral Festi-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	"The Perfect Marriage"	ty's Orchestra	val: soloists; chorus;	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	Political talk	"Station E-Z-R-A":	orchestra; Alfred Wal-	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	Political talk	comedy sketch	lenstein, conductor	Davis & Schwegler Orch.
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	News Service	Swinging Strings
10:45	Talk; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	The Rhythm Five
11:00	News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Wally Burke's Townsmen
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Weather Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:30	Midnight Swing	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Arthur Warren's Orch.	'Day's End"
11:45	Club	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Arthur Warren's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Piano soloist	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade": recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	"Songs of Cheer and	Bus": children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Hit Parade of Tomor-
9:45	Comfort"	gram	loists; orchestra	nade": recording	row"
10:00	Church of the Air	"Melodic Moods": salon	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15	Church of the Air	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires": Negro	"Tom Terriss"	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	male quartet	The Ross Sisters	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:00	News; Music	News; Studio Party	Morning Service from	Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	Program previews	Studio Party; Weather	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Harmonica soloist	St. Paul: Rev. Edward	Church Service	Manner"
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters, songs	T. Sullivan, speaker	Tremont Temple Service	Radio Review
12:00	News; weather	Music Hall: Henrietta	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	Schumann, pianist;	"FM Information Box"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	"Star Quest"	Anne Roselle, soprano;	"Wings Over America":	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	"Star Quest"	String Quartet	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	"Star Quest"	Vocalist	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	"Star Quest"	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Children's Series	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	Semifinals, National	News Service	Political talk	Wildlife Program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Tennis Singles	Al and Lee Reiser	"Silver Strings"	Azure: music	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Championship	"Treasure Trails of	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town"
2:15	Semifinals, National	Song"	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town"
2:30	Tennis Singles	"Tapestry Musicale"	University of Chicago	Concert Orchestra	"Around the Town"
2:45	Championship	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	Concert Orchestra	Murray Twins
3:00	Semifinals, National	National Day of Prayer,	National Day of Prayer,	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Tennis Singles	Inter-Faith Program	Inter-Faith Program	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Championship	"Reveries in Melody";	Madrigal Singers	Political talk	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Semifinals, National	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	H. V. Kaltenborn	Benny Kreuger's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Tennis Singles	Sunday Vespers	Lou Breezes Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadours	"Strings and Things":
4:15	Championship	Sunday Vespers	Lou Breezes Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadours	orchestra
4:30	"Invitation to	News; "Fun with the	"The World Is Yours":	"Haven of Rest": mari-	"Swing It"
4:45	Learning"	Reviuers"; variety	dramatization	time hymns and songs.	"Swing It"
5:00	Vesper program from	Speaker; drama	Yvette, songs	McFarland Twins' Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
5:15	N. Y. World's Fair	Speaker; drama	Three Cheers: vocal	McFarland Twins' Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
5:30	"Master Works of	Voice of Hawaii	"Sunday Down South":	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Music"	News Service	vocalists; orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Julius Ochs Adler
6:00	"Fun in Print":	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	Don Arres, tenor; Bob	News; Baseball Scores
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Stanley's Orchestra	The Continentals
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Mrs. John P. Connolly
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Political talk	"Sweet Music"
7:00	News of the World	News from Europe	News from Europe	Political talk	Drama and Music
7:15	News of the World	News from Europe	News from Europe	"Rendezvous"	Drama and Music
7:30	"The Adventures of	World's Fair Band	Freddy Nagel's Band	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45	Ellery Queen"	World's Fair Band	Freddy Nagel's Band	Wythe Williams, news	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	Columbia Work-	Political talk	Edgar Bergen: Donald	American Forum: Sen.	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	shop: drama	Political talk	Dickson; orchestra	Thomas, Utah; Rep.	cal Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Sunday Night Concert:	Henry Burr: Modern	Smith, Ill., on "The	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	Summer Symphony Or.	dramatic sketch	Outlook for Labor"	cal Album"
9:00	Summer Hour: Jes-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	sica Dragonette;	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	James Newell; Lin-	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	King Cole Swingsters
9:45	ton Wells; orch.	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders
10:00	Sports; News	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; WGN Symphonic	Variety program
10:15	Weather; Music	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Hour: Marion Claire,	Variety program
10:30	Columbia Concert	"Good Will Hour": John	Human Nature in Action	soprano; Henry Weber's	News Service
10:45	Orchestra	J. Anthony, director	"Voice Beside You"	Orchestra; male chorus	Army Recruiting progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Mark Russell's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Bobby Day's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	News Service	Request program with
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; drama	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Georgia Mae, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	"Home on the Land"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hymns of All Churches"	News Reporter	"Curtain Time": mixed
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	quartet; drama
2:30	National Tennis	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Yesterday's Headlines"	Gypsy Orchestra
2:45	Singles Finals	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	National Tennis	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Brooklyn-New York base-	Western Serenade
3:15	Singles Finals	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	National Tennis	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Brooklyn-New York base-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Singles Finals	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	ball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	News Service	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Brooklyn-New York base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Swing Unlimited"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Brooklyn-New York base-	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Talk; Sport comment
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment; talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	Joey Kearns' Orch.	Political talk	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00	"So You Think You	Political talk	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	Know Music" quiz	William C. Crosley	White; orchestra	program	Variety program
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks, so-	"The Green Hornet";	Variety program
8:45	Shelton; war news	program	prano; Symphonic Or.	mystery drama	Studio program
9:00	Theater: Wm. Pow-	Vocalists; orchestra	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Political talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	ell, Myrna Loy, D.	Political talk	program	Mickey Albert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	Ameche in "Man-	Robert T. Bushnell	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Political talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	hattan Melodrama"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Political talk	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Political talk	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Political talk	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30	News of the War	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather	Meistersingers	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orchestra
11:15	News; "Midnight	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	The Profit Trio	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:30	Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

N. E. Women Send Clothing Abroad

Seven crates of clothing were shipped to England during the month of August by the New England division of the British workshops of the Allied Relief Fund, Inc., according to a statement given out by Mrs. William Endicott of Boston and Beverly, Chairman.

New England women, determined to "do more than cheer" for the people of old England in their resistance against the invader, used $1,717.90 of wool to make the articles, and in many instances paid for the materials out of their own pockets.

Responding to an urgent cable from London, Mrs. Endicott's group of volunteers purchased this week 500 pairs of children's flannelette pajamas, 1,000 sets of women's winter underwear, and 350 pairs of shoes to be sent over on the first available boat. These will be used to clothe the homeless and the thousands of refugees who have fled to England.

There is need of more experienced knitters at the Newbury Street headquarters, Mrs. Endicott said, particularly women who can organize groups in their communities.

Quality Apparel
IS OUR FORTE
Unfailingly we require fine fabrics, individual designs, and the kind of workmanship which MAKES truly GOOD clothes. EXCLUSIVENESS is important, too! Much of the apparel we show can be found ONLY HERE in Boston.
We invite you to see our newest fashions.
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE

SLATED FOR SCHOOL
Schoolroom classics with a 1940 touch are being offered now by stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. These stores make special efforts to be ready when mothers set out to choose their youngsters' school clothes.

N. E. Exports To S. America Show Increase

New England products are finding increasing favor in Latin America, as evidenced by "a tremendous increase in exports through the port of Boston, to South America," according to A. Douglas Cook, Boston agent of the Moore-McCormack Lines, operating the "Good Neighbor Fleet" between North and South America.

During the first half of 1939, exports of Massachusetts goods through the port of Boston to South America, were negligible, said Mr. Cook, basing his statement on official Government statistics. Since then there has been a heavy increase in exports, especially woodpulp, chemicals, finished leather, plastic materials, textile machinery, printing paper, potatoes, canned foods, and similar items. The increasing popularity of New England goods in Latin America indicates that the demand for our merchandise will continue to expand, in the opinion of Mr. Cook.

The imports into Boston from South America are much higher, too, with Argentina, which ranked fourth as a supplier during the first six months of 1939, now the leading source of all imports through the Customs District of Massachusetts, supplying $10,933,481 worth of goods or more than 12.3 per cent of the total value of all imports. This is a gain of 145 per cent over the 1939 figure of $4,452,400, said Mr. Cook.

Imports through the port of Boston from other Latin-American countries have increased proportionately. One of the reasons for this upswing, said Mr. Cook, is the improved steamer service now afforded shippers and consignees. "In 1939," he said, "20-year-old freighters, constructed during the first World War, were operated in this trade. These ships have been replaced by Moore-McCormack with the most modern freight and passenger vessels in the world, cruising at 18 knots an hour, which shortens the running time from Buenos Aires to Boston from 30 to 18 days, and Rio de Janeiro is now only 12 days distant from Boston.

"Moore-McCormack Lines have established a Trade Development Bureau to facilitate the sale of American goods in Latin America, and to expedite the purchase of South American products in this country. The success thus far in the operation of this bureau is due to its simplicity and efficiency."

Periodic Checkup Against Gambling Now On in Newton

The reported "war" on slot, pinball, and other gambling machines being conducted by the Newton Police was dismissed yesterday by Chief Michael T. Hughes as merely a periodic checkup to prevent infiltration of such devices into the city.

"Store owners are usually cooperative in removing illegal machines," Chief Hughes said, "and very little trouble is encountered. When coin machines are found, however, they are confiscated."

Despite reports that nickel, dime, and quarter machines are being operated in certain localities no indication could be found today that objectionable conditions existed. A prominent Newton clergyman stated that although aware some slot machines were in use he had no knowledge to indicate that the situation was out of hand.

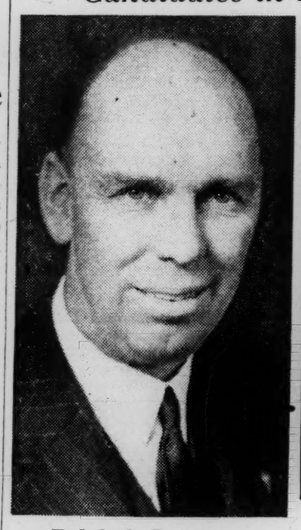
His 'WPA' Plates Prove Misleading

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 7 (AP)—William P. Arnold, Waterbury manufacturer, thinks his Connecticut license plates may give WPA officials of a certain Massachusetts town a problem.

Returning from a trip to the neighboring State, Mr. Arnold said that when he drove through the town in his shiny new auto one of a group of street workers spotted his license plates, bearing his initials, WPA.

"Boy," said the awed worker, "look what they do for the WPA in Connecticut."

Candidates in Maine Election



Ralph O. Brewster
Republican candidate for United States Senator, and

Louis J. Brann
Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and

© Bachrach

Sumner Sewall
Republican candidate for Governor of the State.

Fulton J. Redman
The Democratic candidate for Governor of the State.

Nazis Underbid Americans In Chilean Trade Markets

Foreign Trade Flashes

Importers in Chile are canceling orders for merchandise that they have placed in the United States, because they have received offers from German companies to supply them with competitive merchandise at much lower prices, and for October delivery, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The German offers are said to involve such commodities as machinery, electrical supplies, chemicals, hardware, naval stores, and iron and steel products.

Chilean importers are disconcerted and confused by the offers, it is said, regardless of whether they may be taken seriously or not. The dealers do not wish to be overtaken by low inventories, but at the same time they do not want to find themselves with quantities of merchandise on hand at prices higher than those that may have been paid by competitors, Mr. Smith explained.

Government purchases have not yet been affected, as all such transactions must be accompanied by compliance bonds or guarantees. Bids have been presented, however, covering the German products, but no consideration has thus far been given them.

More Timber for Japan

Plans are being made by the two Japanese lumber companies holding concessions in Canada, to make more intensive efforts during the coming fiscal year, to ship out greater quantities of timber from the areas under their control. In previous years, the Canadian timber imported into Japan has included a substantial volume purchased outside the concessions. During the fiscal year from April, 1939, to March, 1940, inclusive, the Japanese interests in question imported from Canada 46,500,000 board feet of wood, all of which was used in pulp manufacture.

Sweden Sees Competition

Expansion of the American pulp industry is causing considerable apprehension in Sweden's paper and pulp industries. It is feared that when exports can be resumed from Sweden, competition in the United States will be far more keen than it was in the period preceding the outbreak of hostilities. The paper and pulp industry of Sweden is the first ranking export industry of that country, and it has been particularly hard hit by the war, with its leading markets closed by blockade measures of the warring nations. Normally, the United States absorbed about half of Sweden's exports of chemical pulp.

U. S. Films Banned

American motion pictures are prohibited in Belgium by an order of the German military commander in Belgium and Northern France. It is assumed by the motion picture trade in Brussels that the situation in Belgium now as regards the exhibition of American films corresponds exactly to that existing in Germany proper. The ban applies to that part of France under jurisdiction of the military office, including the cities of Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Lille, Douai, Cambrai, and Valenciennes.

Australian Cars Delayed

Establishment of an automobile industry in Australia is to be deferred because of war developments. Plans of the Australian Consolidated Industries have been postponed indefinitely following withdrawal by the Government of its assurance that the Consolidated Industries would be given a virtual five-year monopoly on the production in the Commonwealth of motor vehicle engines over 15 horsepower.

U. S.-Eire Trade Outlook

American exporters are urged to establish direct agencies in Eire, and an increasing number of Irish importers are buying direct from the United States rather than through British agents as formerly. War conditions have made it difficult to import American merchandise into Eire by way of England, including said factors as lack of interest in American goods on the part of British agents, high freight rates between Great Britain and Eire, inability of British agents to obtain import license for American products, and uncertainty of merchandise arriving in England being permitted to leave that country. Trade between the United States and Eire, developed now, would be retained to a large extent after European hostilities ceased, it is believed, especially as Eire is desirous of improving her American trade relations.

Japanese Luxury Ban

Manufacture, and sale, in Japan of watches, handbags, cameras, rings, necklaces, tableware, men's suits and neckties, furniture, dolls and fountain pens, are prohibited by decree, as a part of the Government's plan to restrict production of luxury goods, and non-essentials.

Urges Clerks Of Court Be Appointed

Drawing public attention to the current situation in the clerk of courts' office in Suffolk County, the Boston Bar Bulletin, monthly organ of the Boston Bar Association, today advocated appointment of such administrative offices instead of election.

"The wisdom of our ancestors in providing in the Constitution of 1780 for the appointment of administrative offices such as clerks of court, and the folly of our less remote ancestors in changing the Constitution in 1859 by requiring that such administrative offices be elected, are emphasized by the present situation in Suffolk County.

"When the date for receiving nominating papers closed in the last week of July, the press reported that 16 men and women had filed nominating petitions for clerk of the Superior Court of Suffolk County for Civil Business," the Bulletin declared. "The slary for that office is $6,800 annually.

"There is sound reason to believe that the last campaign for nomination on the Democratic ticket for the office . . . cost the successful candidate not less than $15,000. While $15,000 does not go very far paying for cards, circulars, advertising and radio time, nevertheless it represents the clerk's salary for more than two years out of his six-year term. The elected clerk, therefore, is fairly sure to take up his office heavily encumbered with debt.

"It is notable that experienced men, the men who know the ropes, that is, the assistant clerks of court, do not become candidates for the elective office. They would not only have to spend large sums of money to secure the election, but if not elected they would probably also lose both their present positions and their pension rights.

"As it is today, we have made the office of clerk of the Superior Court of Suffolk County a political office vastly expensive to attain, in fact, not attainable unless heavy expenditures are made; and yet we are surprised, not to say shocked, when a successful candidate . . . seeks to recoup his outlay by levying assessments upon the employees of his office.

"To take clerks of the Superior Court out of politics will require a constitutional amendment; but the justices of the Superior Court, the trial bar and the public itself would benefit by the removal of this technical and highly important administrative office from politics."

Brockton Fair Opening Sunday, Goes Broadway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 7—With a Broadway revue heading the list of entertainment attractions the 100-acre fair grounds here in some ways resemble the Great White Way when the sixty-sixth annual Brockton Fair opens here tomorrow. The Fair will continue through Sept. 14.

In traditional New England fair vein, however, there will be the usual horse, dog, cattle, and poultry show as well as flowers, fashions and food displays. Horse drawing and ox pulling contests are also listed.

A midway, complete with thrilling rides and bizarre side shows is reported to be up to the usual Brockton Fair standards.

Thursday, Sept. 12, has been designated as Governor's Day and following his official inspection of the Fair, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be presented with a pair of the finest shoes Brockton's well-known craftsmen can produce. The presentation will take place in the Massachusetts Building.

Willkie Address By Mrs. Donnelly

"Why I Am for Willkie," was the subject of a talk delivered this afternoon by Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, of "Ardrigh," Dover, at an outing of the Young Republicans of Norfolk County at the Fearing Estate, Fox Hill, Westwood.

Mrs. Donnelly, widow of the founder of the prominent advertising firm, is nominally listed as a Democrat and is the mother-in-law of the former Mary Curley, daughter of former Governor James M. Curley, Financial Director of the Democratic National Campaign in Massachusetts.

Preceding Mrs. Donnelly's talk the Young Republicans engaged in sports and swimming in the private pool of the estate.

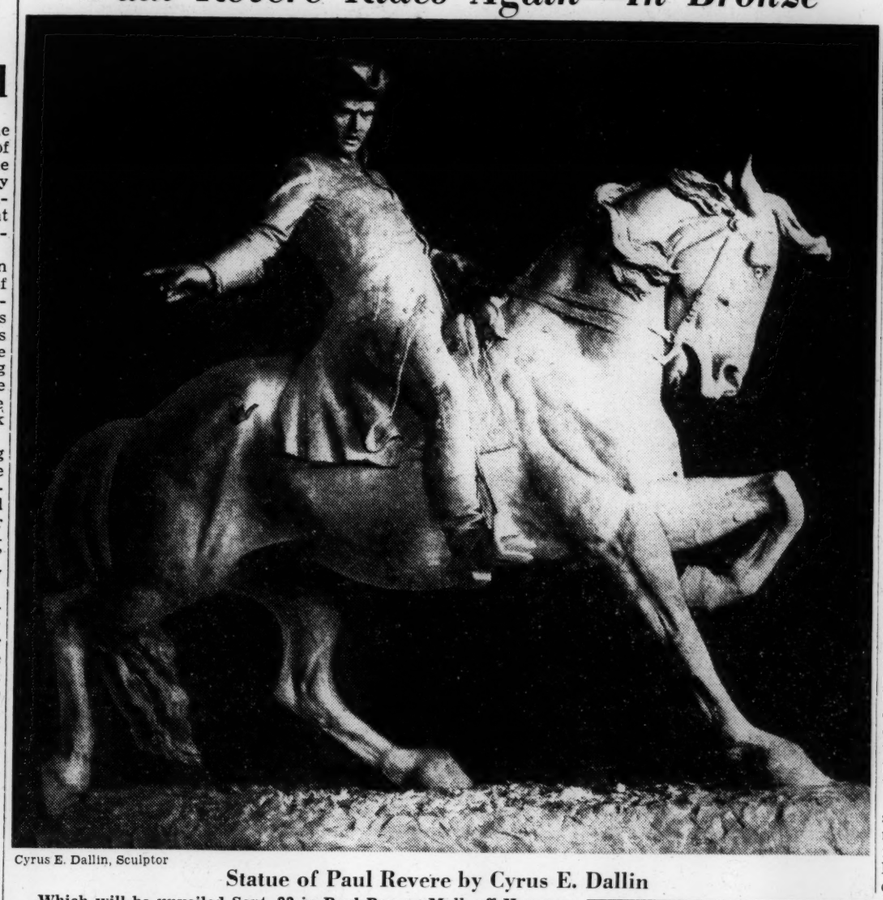
The meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Charles B. Gulick, President of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, who extended the greetings of the club. Mrs. W. G. Curtis, Chairman of the Norfolk County Division of the Club, presided, and Mrs. George R. Fearing, Campaign Chairman of the Club, was hostess. After an informal supper late this afternoon the evening will be devoted to dancing.

Children's Museum To Have Lively Fall

The September Bulletin of the Children's Museum promises a lively fall season with story hours for the younger children Saturday mornings, varied auditorium programs every Saturday afternoon, and lectures to groups daily by appointment.

The story hour for children below the fourth grade today was entitled "Nuova, the New Bee" and at the auditorium session was shown "Animal Engineers," a motion picture of the orange-toothed beaver, and "Speckled Beauties."

Paul Revere Rides Again—In Bronze



Cyrus E. Dallin, Sculptor

Statue of Paul Revere by Cyrus E. Dallin

Which will be unveiled Sept. 22 in Paul Revere Mall, off Hanover Street, as one of major events on the program of the 22nd annual national convention of the American Legion.

Legion to Join With Boston In Honoring Paul Revere

Paul Revere will ride again on Sunday, Sept. 22, on a horse of bronze—a rousing figure of the man, who first rallied the citizens of this land to the defense of liberty in 1775, raised in 1940 to a place of national honor on the pedestal of an equestrian statue to be unveiled that afternoon in the shadow of the "Old North" Church.

This ceremony will be one of the first major functions on the program of the 22nd annual national convention—Sept. 23-26—of The American Legion— and an hour of personal triumph for the sculptor, Cyrus E. Dallin of Arlington. Mr. Dallin's original model for this statue won the $50,000 competition in which it was entered here more than half a century ago.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has invited National Commander Raymond J. Kelly to speak and Legion officers of all States and United States possessions to participate in the program. At the request of Mayor Tobin and Joseph F. O'Connell, manager for the trustees of the George Robert White Fund, the 1940 National Convention Corporation of The American Legion appointed John J. Flynn, Worcester banker, chairman of a committee to co-operate with civic authorities in arranging the program. A ticket to this event is included in the book of 30 entertainment tickets to be issued to every person registering for the Convention.

The event will take place in Paul Revere Mall, off Hanover Street, North End. The Mall has Christ Church, Paul Revere's famed "Old North" signal-spire at one end and St. Stephen's Church, once known as the "new North Meeting House" on Hanover Street, at the other. The spires of both were designed by Charles Bulfinch. The 21-foot-high statue of Paul Revere will be situated at the Hanover Street end of the Mall. With it will be unveiled 13 bronze tablets memorializing the services of 30 eminent Americans, who once lived in this historic district of the city and North End veterans who have served in past wars.

Preceding the unveiling, a parade made up of civic and American Legion units will form in Dock Square near Faneuil Hall, "cradle of American Liberty"; pass the statue of Samuel Adams, "organizer of the American Revolution" and proceed via North Square and the home of Paul Revere to be reviewed at Paul Revere Mall.

Mayor Tobin will preside at the exercises.

New Zephyr On Display In Lincoln Group

The parade of America's 1941 model automobiles was continued in Boston with the arrival yesterday of the sleek, streamlined Lincoln Zephyr. The car was presented at a luncheon given to dealers and salesmen of the New England Lincoln Zephyr organization.

Many improvements have been added to the 1941 Zephyr including new turn indicators with automatic switchoff after turn is made. The operating lever for the turn direction indicator is mounted on the steering post convenient to the left hand.

The 1941 Zephyrs come in a variety of colors as well as in two-tone paint combinations. The colors include black, Zephyr blue, Darian blue, Spode green, Plympton gray, Volanta Coach maroon and Paradise blue-green.

The new Lincoln-Custom model is a long, low, graceful appearing car, designed in the modern streamlined manner, though still retaining the dignified and refined appearance that Lincoln cars have been noted for in the past. It is a spacious car built to carry eight passengers comfortably. Accessibility to the front and rear seats of the car is provided through exceptionally large doors. All door windows are operated by the simple process of pushing a button to raise or lower glass.

A large number of dealers and salesmen were on hand to see the new models and hear the welcoming address delivered by J. F. Keating, District Manager for Lincoln-Zephyr.

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BOSTON

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Mexico City Symphony Season

By Oliver Daniel

Mexico, D. F.

Under conditions of general unrest and particular disturbance over the Mexican presidential election, Carlos Chavez began the twelfth season of concerts by the Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico on June 21. The possibility of another revolution during the concert season caused less visible agitation among the Mexicans than it did in the American press.

Chavez may have taken into consideration the probable result of this troubled talk upon his audiences; for the American tourist does constitute a sizable faction in the concert attendance. This may have motivated the choice of programs, for six of the 12 pairs that were given during the season were devoted to the music of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, and Schumann. "Tapiola" of Sibelius and Roy Harris' Third Symphony constituted the exceptions.

Both the beginning and the end of the series were devoted to all-Beethoven programs. The "Leonore" Overtures Numbers 1, and 3, with Symphonies Four and Seven, began the concerts of June 21 and 23; the First and Ninth Symphonies were to bring it to a close in the concerts of Sept. 6 and 8. Other works of Beethoven given this season were the Third and Eighth Symphonies, the Piano Concerto in E flat, "Musik zu einen Ritterballet," and the "Prometheus" Overture.

* * *

Since the concerts devoted to the Germanic school were grouped in the beginning—when few of the tourists would have arrived—and at the end—when most of them would have left—one might surmise that these were fare for the Mexican music lovers. I do not wish to imply that the Americans would not be interested in these programs, but I am certain that the many books and articles emphasizing modern trends would lead most to expect works of the modern school. For the program of July 7, the day of the election, Chavez chose what might have been regarded as an antidote for the fighting outside of the marble walls of the Palacio de Bellas Artes. The program began with the Concerto Grosso No. 8 of Handel and continued with a Symphony of J. Cr. Bach, and the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven.

Brahms is still a long way from being beloved by Mexican audiences. The Fourth Symphony was the only one of his works given this year. Incidentally, the First Symphony has as yet not been played at these concerts during the 12 years of the Orquesta's existence.

One feels in Chavez's conducting a sense of hurry which is more evident in his interpretations of Beethoven than in more modern works. This hurry is even more noticeable in the matter of beginning the concerts, for like time and tide Chavez waits for no man, and that includes his audience.

One can admire much in whatever Chavez does. He is, without doubt, one of the outstanding conductors of our time. He is able, too, to achieve his results without unnecessary theatrics. The fervor and absorption that sweep through not only Chavez but the entire orchestra more than compensate for the possible lack of polish. It is a pleasure to hear works played with the simplicity he retains. The somewhat smaller orchestra permits a more intimate quality than the larger and more technique-conscious orchestras of the United States usually produce.

The six programs devoted to the modern and more Parisian manner contained works of Villa Lobos, Chavez, Debussy, Shostakovitch, Satie, Milhaud, and Franck. "Ferial" of Manuel Ponce was one of the few native works of this season. The Third Symphony of Sibelius inserted among these a Nordic note. Unfortunately no compositions of Revueltas were included in the concerts of this year.

* * *

For many the climax of the season came in the appearance of Igor Stravinsky as guest conductor for two pairs of concerts on July 26 and 28, and Aug. 2 and 4. In number, his works were second only to Beethoven's in the concert season. His two programs listed the Second Symphony of Tchaikovsky, and his own "Divertimento," Suite from "Pétrushka," "Apolon Musagète," "Card Party," and the Suite from "The Fire-Bird." Stravinsky sounds strangely less original, less vital, and definitely less interesting in contrast with much of the contemporary music now being developed here.

Americans who found Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf" interesting in concerts at home might have found it even more so done in Spanish as "Pedro y el Lobo."

The only two soloists known outside of Mexico were Eugene List, who played the Chopin Concerto in F minor, and Emanuel Feuermann, who did the Schumann Cello Concerto.

An interesting new venture of this year has been the publication of the Boletin de La Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico. It appears fortnightly.

Among the articles that have been printed in it has been one of considerable interest by Adolfo Salazar, "Hacia una Music de America," concerning the distinctive aspects in the problems of the American composer. There was a reprint and translation of the Roy Harris article which was contained in Henry Cowell's "Symposium of American Composers on American Music," published several years ago. Chavez has discussed the "National Tradition" and a scholarly discussion of the "Origenes del Movimiento Sinfonico en Mexico" by Vincente Mendoza has been continued in each issue.

Carlos Chavez at Rehearsal

The conductor of the Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico, now concluding its twelfth season, is shown here rehearsing for one of the concerts of Mexican music which he conducted this summer in connection with the exhibition of Mexican art at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Art in the Film Studio

By Dorothy Adlow

Los Angeles

The Spanish phase of California's history is the setting of the film being made currently at the Twentieth Century-Fox Studios under the direction of Rouben Mamoulian. It is called "Californian."

To a fastidious director who wishes to elicit the atmosphere of an earlier epoch, the problem proves challenging. Under his very eyes Los Angeles has been growing, a large, far-flung city built with Spanish-style houses having Spanish doorways, Spanish arches, Spanish patios, Spanish tiles and ironmongery. The conscious effort to maintain Hispanic traits is worth discussion and appraisal elsewhere. In this brief account, suffice it to say that a studio product fabricated from early sources may not seem very different from the countless dwellings springing up on the enlarging boundaries of the city.

* * *

Joseph Wright, art director of the Fox studios talked of the problems encountered as we sat in a little chapel constructed for "Californian." He pointed out that sources were carefully studied from period buildings, prints, paintings. He meant not to reproduce any one prototype, but to create a chapel that had all the salient features. It is an appropriate impression that is sought, not a literal copy, and so elements of various chapels are combined, elements that are characteristic and expressive, elements further that the director may find particularly relevant as a background or as an enhancement for action and mood.

The little chapel is typical in the design of the ceiling, woodcarving, niches, effigies typical in the austerity of a shallow arch, or in a flamboyant flourish of ornament. It is the feeling of the early Spanish period that is evinced.

* * *

The floor is imbedded with Spanish tiles of hand-molded type; the nailheads on a decorated door are cast from the mold of an original example. Something cogent is expressed by the objects, which must prove further that they are camera worthy. Director and actors must project themselves as far as they can into an epoch the essence of which they strive to characterize. They are stirred by the imposing ancestor portraits which adorn the walls of a drawing room. They respond to a table, a desk, a chair for some pronounced feature, a keen or opulent silhouette, a commanding contour. Style reveals a quality of mind and feeling.

In the hands of skilled directors, scenery provides more than a mere mount for action. It should be put to work so that it enlarges the dramatic idea, reflects a mood, molds a symbol. It is not an impassive factor, but a responsible part of the drama itself. Close co-operation is a necessity among the many skilled artisans whose combined efforts produce a film.

Decorative arts are fixed and final entities, but when they enter the orbit of the motion picture camera they become part of a larger scheme of motivation, subordination to magnified patterns and sequences flung across time and space. The shrewd director is the one who makes every detail contribute its full share of effectiveness. He practices that strict economy which has been basic in most great styles of fine art. Economy is a word that is being treated with more gravity in Hollywood. The economy indicated by Mr. Wright, however, relates not to the purse, but to the imagination.

Behrman Play Filmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In fine fettle and producing those prolonged flurries of laughter which drown out the dialogue for seconds, the Warner edition of "No Time for Comedy" has been installed at the Strand Theater. Like the stage predecessor by S. N. Behrman on which it is based, "No Time For Comedy" presents a thesis which adroitly argues into a check-mate the contention of the title.

In cogent pertinence and suave impertinence, the script by Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein retains more of Mr. Behrman than merely the title. And that is all to the good. It is a mistake, however, to assume that a scene of drunkenness makes a play or picture brighter.

As Gaylord Esterbrook, a Minnesota country boy who writes comedies about Park Avenue, James Stewart seems to grow with the character. Mr. Stewart here displays an increasing maturity and depth of feeling. Since there was never any question of his comedy sense, you may gather that "No Time for Comedy" finds him doing just about the best work of his screen career.

The same is true of Rosalind Russell, playing Linda Esterbrook, the actress who proposes to and marries the small-town lad, and four plays later discovers not only that she is losing her husband but that he is losing himself in delusions of cosmic message.

The cool elegance, the wit, the incisiveness which have balanced so brilliantly in many a Rosalind Russell performance are enhanced by the quality and feeling which she bestows upon the part of Linda.

If the characterizations of Mr. Stewart and Miss Russell are exceptional, they are not exceptions to the rule of this production. William Keighley's direction undoubtedly deserves a major share of credit for maintaining the suavity and pace of the original. Genevieve Tobin simpers in tulle and for the desired effect as the Park Avenue puffball, Amanda. Charles Ruggles has abandoned entirely, for the moment, his mannerisms, and gives a controlled, straight performance as her husband. Allyn Joslyn sneers menacingly as the hard-boiled Broadway director with sensitivities. And Louise Beavers romps through the part of a comedy maid on whom is bestowed much of the dialogue's cream.

J. D. B.

The New 'Grove'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Dictionaries, said Dr. Johnson—who certainly ought to have known—"are like watches; the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true." It may be added that if they are to go fairly true, and not stop, dictionaries, like watches, have to be wound up. In other words, brought up to date. For obvious reasons dictionaries of music and musicians need this process more often than do the ordinary kind.

Now for the fourth time the monumental "Grove" with its 4,000 odd pages—the Big Ben of its species—has been wound up by a new edition including a first supplementary volume. (London: Macmillan. Six volumes cloth, 30s. per volume. Half-morocco, £2 per volume.) Dr. H. C. Colles is again the editor.

These are most brisk and giddy-paced times and in a dictionary the transitions and contrasts between past and present are naturally more abrupt and dramatic than when recorded in the sequences of history. For example, only a page separates an article on Eastern Church Music by Dr. Egon Wellesz from Sir James Jeans' lucid explanation of the electric transmission of sound and the Rev. Canon Galpin's description of electrophonic instruments of music—a fresh source of sound production bringing with it a "new idea in tone quality, like the violin and the piano in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." Then immediately we find ourselves conducted by Dr. Colles to the now far-off Edwardian world of Elgar.

* * *

These piquant juxtapositions add much to the pleasure of dictionary reading as apart from mere reference chasing. The cynically inclined will allege, of course, that like musical history the biographical dictionary is only another form of fiction. But quite a lot of fiction exists outside the covers of books. Dr. Wellesz, for instance, disposes of a familiar musical figment when he points out that European music is not necessarily an advance on that of the East. To Oriental ears our melody is weaker and less expressive than theirs: "With the transition from homophony to polyphony the creative intensity which had hitherto been concentrated upon a single voice is dissipated among several."

To most Europeans all Eastern music sounds alike but the music of the Greek, Syrian, Chaldaean, Armenian, Coptic, Ethiopian, and Slavonic churches reflects national characteristics and distinctive styles. In the East, as Dr. Wellesz says, the most fiercely opposed elements somehow manage to exist alongside each other. Eastern church music offers a rich field, scarcely touched as yet, to the musical archaeologist. How many European musicians remember that the roots of their art lie buried in the East?

* * *

"Grove" has not been too fortunate in its articles on Ballet. The new "Ballet-dancing" — largely a misnomer—in the Supplementary volume, reveals an outlook that, in the uncomplimentary aesthetic sense, is thoroughly British, especially in its disdain of "foreign kickshaws." We hear of the "jejune triviality" of Auric's music to "Les Matelots" and are assured that the ballets of that period showed "too much pre-occupation with the passing fashions of the moment and too little regard for fundamental principles." It seems that, aesthetically, some demand their stodge of roast beef and plum pudding even in a French restaurant.

Is it an insensitiveness to charm, masked by such derogatory phrases as "naïve cleverness" and "affectation and smart silliness," which accounts for the inadequacy of the section, "Diaghileff's Contribution"? The effort in "The Art of Choregraphy" to correlate the line and rhythm of the dance with those of painting — strangely enough, the correlation with music is ignored—betrays the limitations of the aesthetics on which the essay is based. One startling sentence reads: "He (the choregrapher) can never reduce movement to its principal elements as the painter can, because he is dealing with actual bodies in movement." No one will be more surprised to hear that than the painter, whose line simply records the track of a movement. Surely the most important element of movement—is movement?

* * *

The Supplement article on Opera by Dr. Egon Wellesz has a much bigger outlook. The French composers of the twentieth century, for example, meet with keen appreciation, and Darius Milhaud is proclaimed as "the greatest dramatic composer of the present generation." A striking tribute is paid to Satie, who, for many English critics, is simply the perpetrator of musical nit-witticisms—the silliest of French composers. But this sympathy embraces other countries, and naturally the section dealing with German opera is of special interest. The intense activity that followed 1918 added a remarkable chapter to the history of opera, but many tendencies were prophetic of things to come.

Sir Walford Davies contributes a fascinating article on key, a subject which presents in sound the mystery of the relation of one thing to another. He raises a warning voice: "The naturalness and beauty of the language of key are, through broadcasting, becoming dangerously popular. It is terribly easy for men of musical gifts to dally in the safe shallows of what may well be called 'popular keyside resorts' and paddle engagingly there." The only corrective is to swim out into the "Chromatic Ocean." We all know those musical paddlers who get scared if they go in farther than their diatonic ankles. To them, Dr. Willi Reich's able exposition of Twelve-Note Music will appear to be a nightmare in which sounds, mathematics and Euclidean geometry become inextricably mixed—a sort of witches' sabbath presided over by Schönberg riding on a broom.

But one has only taken a peep or two into what is at once a library, a college of music—complete with a staff of professors—and a museum of musical instruments. Wandering through them you will meet the most famous musicians of all times, down to those whose names may be familiar enough but who now lead only a silent dictionary existence.

Music Competition in Geneva

By Willi Reich

Geneva

Music competitions are very much the fashion nowadays. And it seems as if there is really a need for such affairs, which give young musicians an opportunity to bring themselves to the attention fo the public and the critics, and at the same time provide theater and concert companies with a chance to chose from the new crop of artists.

The example of Paris, Vienna, and Brussels has, therefore, been followed by Geneva, which has conducted in the past few weeks (as it did last year) a great music competition, which again met with splendid success. Seventy one participants had applied, among whom there were many musicians from outside the country—for in addition to the Swiss, foreigners resident here for two years were permitted to apply.

The public trials at the end, in which 28 candidates were permitted to take part, showed that some of the contestants are already ripe for concert work. Unfortunately the jury, which in each case was differently constituted, did not use the same measure in judging, but showed itself now severe, now astonishingly indulgent and often inclined to over-estimate technical proficiency to the detriment of inborn artistic talent.

Many of the young musicians, however, show great promise, among them the gifted pianist from Zurich, Rudolf am Bach (first prize) and Lausanne violinist, Lola Benda (first prize), who, however, pleased more as a technician than an artist; also the Geneva organist, Pierre Segond; the St. Gall tenor, Heinz Hugler, a very well trained concert singer, and the winner of the second prize for pianoforte, Leo Nadelmann of Zurich, a pupil of Schnabel and Brailowsky.

The 22-year-old alto, Elisabeth Gehri (first prize), disclosed a glorious voice, every note of even quality, and a rare capacity to deal with things as an artist. The 19-year-old Winterthur violinist, Aida Stucki, similarly distinguished herself, though she received not even a second prize, but only a medal. Though, as is quite understandable, she must yet perfect her technique, her uncommon talent and her musicality are beyond question. Particularly her rendering of the "Chaconne" woke the enthusiastic approval of the public and the praise of the critics, who took sharp isue with the jury

A gala concert by the five first prize winners closed the contest. This was broadcast to America, but was unfortunately not particularly interesting. The only two really arresting performances were given by Elisabeth Gehri, with a tasteful and dramatic interpretation of arias by Handel and Verdi, and Lola Benda, who displayed her virtuoso talent in the Mendelssohn Concerto.

Theater Boom in London

By Harold Hobson

London

It has happened quite suddenly, without warning. For weeks it seemed that no one in London had ever thought of going to the theater. Now, everyone appears to be thinking of it at the same time. Not long ago "Rebecca," then the only straight play left in town, was playing to about £900 a week. It is at present taking £2,000—in the midst of a heat wave. Every day I pass on my way home the imposing bulk of the Saville, currently housing Mr. Leslie Henson in "Up and Doing." I am accustomed to see a faint trickle of chairs put down for the upper circle. Ten nights ago this trickle enlarged itself to a broad river encircling the entire theater. Mr. Henson is playing to more than £3,000 a week. So is the other Firth Shephard production, "Shephard's Pie," at the Prince's. Wyndham's, which has just put on Geoffrey Kerr's "Cottage To Let," reports that there has not been a vacant seat since the opening night.

* * *

At the Hippodrome "Black Velvet" has passed its five hundred and fiftieth performance. To celebrate this achievement, the producer, Mr. George Black, announces that he intends to give the receipts for the next month's performances to a fund for the purchase of Spitfires. Informed that the cost of one Spitfire is between £5,000 and £6,000, he says that he hopes to be able to provide two or more. They are to be called Black Velvet and Black Vanities. Black Vanities is to be the title of his next show.

Mr. Kerr's "Cottage To Let" is the first spy play of the present war, and it is very, very good. The spy himself is Mr. Alastair Sim, and no country could desire to be betrayed by a more affable and genial fellow, even though his taste in interior decoration is not up to his standard of general culture. As the tenant of an unused cottage on the estate of a famous natural scientist, one John Barrington (Mr. Leslie Banks), Mr. Sim finds himself in a position, by a unique combination of blackmail, terrorization, and non-stop laughter, to discover important chemical secrets.

* * *

The distinguished researcher, and his eminent friend from the Foreign Office, Sir Ernest Mountforest, Mr. Sim can account for with both eyes shut; but happily for the fate of Britain John Barrington's house is the reception center for a young Cockney évacué. This Ronald Mittsby (George Cole) justifies on the highest grounds of national security the British Government's scheme for the evacuation of schoolchildren from London. One simply dare not contemplate what might have happened to the Empire had Master Mittsby not been on hand to deal with Mr. Sim. It is pleasant to record that these two giant intellects fully appreciate each other's qualities, proving that genius is quick at mutual recognition.

The number of war plays seen in London during the past year has been very small, and most of those that have reached the stage have dealt with the last war rather than this. Miss Evelyn Glover's "Time to Wake Up," at the Q Theater, recalled the summer of 1918. It is a strange mixture of styles. The first act is a sincere and moving picture of a widowed mother in poor circumstances in a London suburb sending off her only son to the trenches. Miss Louise Hampton makes this scene as poignant as only she knows how. Then, after treating simple human values with discretion and understanding, the play unexpectedly and naïvely becomes a secret service thriller, achieving a standard of ingenuity not remarkably above that of nursery rhyme, and lacking a nursery rhyme's insistent holding of the memory.

The theater also walks backward down the corridor of time at the Palace, where a modest and economical reproduction of Oscar Asche's spectacle, "Chu Chin Chow," which ran for over 2,000 performances during and after the last war, is being presented. "Chu Chin Chow," without its camels and its mules, its Aladdin's Cave and its glittering jewels, is but a skeleton of its former self, and a skeleton, moreover, that does not even grin, for, in spite of the heroic and indefatigable efforts of Mr. Jerry Verno, the piece winds slowly to its conclusion without encountering a single recognizable joke.

A New Play by George Shiels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Most prolific of writers for the Irish Theater, George Shiels, hitherto known here and in the United States as the author of entertaining comedies, has struck a serious note with "The Rugged Path," staged by the Abbey.

For seven centuries the Irish people resisted, passively and otherwise, alien rule and it became bred into them to evade the law and to help others to do so. Those who did the opposite were regarded as traitors and informers, and, in Irish eyes, the stigma attached to them extended to their families for generations.

* * *

With the coming of freedom and independence, the administration of law and the upholding of authority passed into Irish hands. But it is still one of the problems of the law officers that they receive no help in this direction from certain otherwise exemplary citizens. Even juries continue to bring in verdicts against the weight of evidence. The result is that many, known to be guilty, escape the consequences of their criminal acts. The problem has already been treated in a dramatization, by Frank O'Connor and Hugh Hunt, of the former's short story, "In the Train," but George Shiels presents it in a more general and thought-provoking manner.

The locale of the play is a farming district in Eire, just south of the border, and the action alternates between the farmhouse of Michael Tansy and his family and the mountain cabin of Hugh Dolis, head of a lawless clan. Tansy and his son and daughter are modern of outlook and declare themselves on the side of the law. Mrs. Tansy, a religious woman, takes no part in the discussion but has a horror of the informer and of all that the word means.

* * *

An old man, living alone in a cabin away from the main road, comes to the house. His dog has been poisoned and he suspects a member of the Dolis crowd who, he fears, is plotting to rob him of his pension money drawn that day. Next morning, this man is injured in a manner that proves fatal. Hugh Dolis immediately sets about establishing an alibi for his son, who admits his guilt. The sergeant of the Civic Guards, convinced of where the guilt lies, interviews the Dolis family and is baffled in his effort to obtain information. Later, he finds the murdered man's purse in the Dolis cabin and young Dolis is arrested.

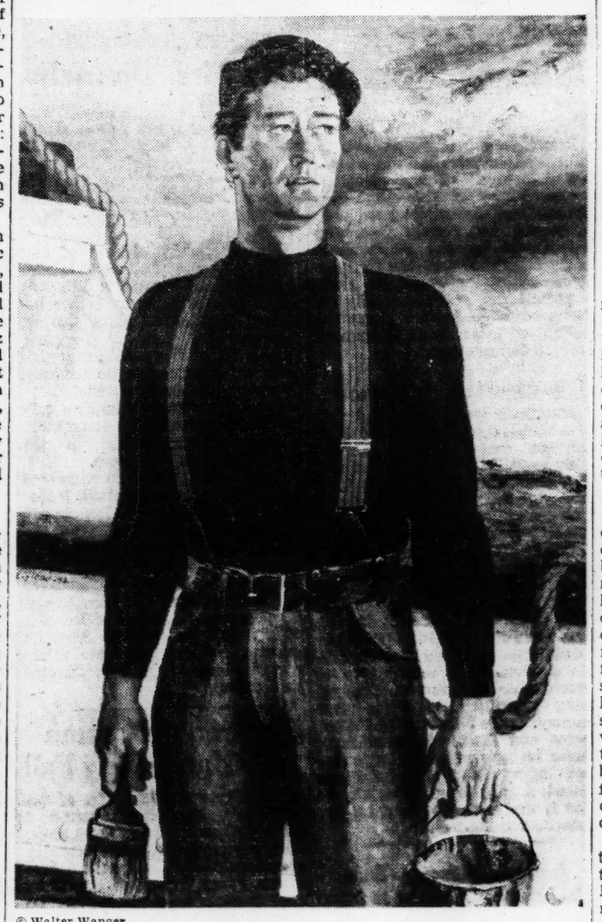
The Tansy family hold the key to the situation. On their story rests the conviction of the murderer. Mrs. Tansy is against giving the required information and tries to persuade her family to adopt the same attitude. The sergeant comes to question them. He is, incidentally, engaged to the daughter of the house. The answers of Michael Tansy seem to leave the sergeant no choice but to release the accused man. But, on the production of the purse, the Tansys resolve to tell what they know and conviction appears assured. Two months pass and the result of the trial is announced over the radio. The jury has brought in a verdict of not guilty. On this ironic note the curtain falls.

The play is of absorbing interest. The ground is skilfully prepared for the development of the thesis and the author handles each scene in a manner that establishes every character clearly, the while spreading his net easily and naturally so that, when the murder is revealed, everybody is more or less enmeshed. The restrictions that follow and the atmosphere created go to make drama which is intensified as the clash of outlooks develops.

Mr. Shiels does not attempt to solve the problem he poses except by suggesting through a young school teacher that children should be taught that truthfulness is of the essence of good citizenship.

Produced by M. J. Dolan, the play is acted throughout in a way that is absolutely convincing. The dialogue flows easily and it is frequently shot through with wit and humorous sallies, despite the seriousness of the theme. There are minor situations constituting relief, but the main subject is well maintained. A play of everyday life, well made and well acted, it leaves a profound impression.

J. J. H.



© Walter Wanger

"John Wayne as Olsen," by Ernest Fiene

One of the paintings commissioned by Walter Wanger in connection with the production of the film from Eugene O'Neill's play, "The Long Voyage Home." The exhibition of these paintings at the Associated American Artists Galleries in New York was reviewed in these columns on Aug. 31.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

2ND WEEK! KEITH MEMORIAL
Laughter and Romance!
RONALD COLMAN · GINGER ROGERS
LUCKY PARTNERS
Co-hit ARGENTINE NIGHTS
WITH THE RITZ BROS. · ANDREWS SISTERS
New Walt Disney DONALD DUCK Cartoon

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Held Over—2nd Week
Wm. Powell · Myrna Loy
in "I LOVE YOU AGAIN"
And: "Blondie Has Servant Trouble"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—Tonight, 8:30 MAT. TODAY
ED WYNN
IN HIS NEW MUSICAL REVUE
BOYS & GIRLS TOGETHER
THE DeMarcos · JANE Pickens · DAVE Apollon
NIGHTS: $1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75-$3.30
MATS.: $.55-$1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

THORNTON WILDER'S
OUR TOWN
Frank CRAVEN · Martha SCOTT
At 12:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45 P.M.
PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON
Now Mon. to Wed.

Loretta YOUNG · Melvyn DOUGLAS,
'HE STAYED for BREAKFAST'
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
AIR COOLED ROXY Seventh Ave. and 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave., Rockefeller Center
RONALD COLMAN · GINGER ROGERS
"LUCKY PARTNERS"
ON GREAT STAGE: "CHARMS"—produced by Florence Rogge. Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
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When You Purchase Goods
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The Christian Science Monitor

Softball a Featured Sport Among California Sport Fans as Popularity Grows

Record Aggregate of 210,000 Viewed 72 Games This Summer

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Softball has made such rapid strides in popularity in California during the last seven years that it is now recognized as a major sport in every metropolitan center. From the cities it has spread to the smallest rural areas and it is claimed that there are more Californians playing softball than the national game of baseball.

The San Joaquin Valley in Central California, with its warm clear summer evenings, is a particularly ideal spot for night softball and because of the progressiveness of the Playgrounds Association of Stockton, that city is the Softball Capital of California. Holt Park, in Stockton, was equipped with electric lights in 1931 and 20 teams played softball during the summer evenings. In 1934 the Stockton Playgrounds Association took over all softball activities . . . organized the Stockton Softball Association . . . installed lights in Oak Park and transferred operations to that spot. An additional diamond was lighted in 1935 thus giving Stockton two of the most complete softball plants in the United States. In addition to the two lighted diamonds, Oak Park Field has grass outfields . . . large modern stands . . . and modern dressing-rooms.

Record Aggregate

The growth of softball in Stockton (population, 47,963) is clearly indicated by the number of teams that have played at Oak Park Fields and the yearly attendance. In 1936 an aggregate attendance of 65,000 persons watched 26 teams in action . . . in 1937, 54 teams played before a total of 135,000 . . . 165,000 attended the games played by 64 teams in 1938 . . . 190,000 and 66 were the figures in 1939 . . . and this summer a record aggregate of 210,000 saw 72 teams compete in the various tournaments.

The two Oak Park Fields are run on a 10-cent admission basis and the proceeds have carried the softball programs of Stockton for the public, players, and spectators without cost to the taxpayer. This speaks well for the excellent management of the officials of the Playgrounds Association. Furthermore, through the income obtained from the admission charge, two other fields have been developed and are operated free to the public. The Stockton Playgrounds Association operates on a pay-as-you-go basis and in this manner new public recreation facilities are conceived and built.

In 1937, Stockton was awarded the California State Softball championships and so successful was the tournament that the event has been held there each year since that date. Thirty-one teams (22 men's and nine women's) competed in 1938 . . . 37 (26 and 11) in 1939 . . . and 48 (32 and 16 this year.

This year's tournament ran for 17 days during which time 93 games were played with Hollister Cowboys winning the men's and Chapel of the Oaks (Oakland), the women's division . . . a record crowd of 3,500 witnessing the finals. The winners in both divisions won the right to represent the State of California in the national softball championship tournament at Detroit—September 6-10 inclusive. First prize in the men's division was $1,200 in cash to be used for transportation (and other trip-incidental-expenses) to Detroit. In addition the winner was awarded possession of the regular championship for one year.

Expense Award

Runner-up in the final was given a $250 expense award and the loser in the semifinal game received $100. In the women's division each member of the winning team received a 17-jewel gold wrist watch and one year's possession of the championship trophy . . . while members of the runner-up team were given individual prizes.

Although they did not compete in this year's California championship, the Alameda Girls' team of Alameda will again defend the national title it has held since 1938. This is the first and only team west of the Mississippi to win a national softball championship. As the Amateur Softball Association only allows hotel expenses for the 15 girls and the team has no sponsor, the cost of the trip (around $2,600) had to be raised through gate receipts and individual subscriptions. In 1937 and 1938 the team won the California State championship and the national title in 1938 and 1939. To date they have been the victors in 139 out of 142 games—the last 101 in succession—and have won every league competition and every tournament in which they have competed.

Introduction Opposed

In view of its present popularity in California it is interesting to note that the introduction here in San Francisco of softball was met with vigorous opposition. However, of all the activities conducted by the Industrial Division of this city's Recreation Department, none has grown in interest more than softball. It now fills a hitherto void in the lives of thousands of employees of the city's industrial firms—something that baseball could never do. Through its medium the players express themselves in an athletic sense and, at the same time, give a large measure of pleasure to the onlookers.

H. A. R.

By-Plays

Atherton Acts

One of the most interesting situations regarding the supervision of college athletes that has come to our attention in many months, is that which now exists in the Pacific Coast Conference Athletic Association.

Edwin N. Atherton, tsar of that Conference, last week issued a decree that 10 of the leading football stars in California high school elevens last fall, are ineligible to compete on certain college teams in that conference. The colleges involved are University of Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles, and University of California.

The former "G-man," has also given his reasons for barring the athletes and they come under the general classification of "proselyting." As his ruling can be appealed, it will be interesting to see what the final outcome will be. So far as the colleges are concerned it would seem to us, that, unless the Commissioner has been misinformed, they should and will abide by his decision.

But when it comes to the question as to what reaction the athlete or his family will have it appears to be quite another question. Court action is said to have already been talked of on behalf of one of the athletes. It would certainly be a novelty to find the question as to whether or not a star football player can play for a certain college or not, being decided by a court of law.

While this action on the part of Commissioner Atherton is epoch making in itself, we believe that the effect of it will be far more reaching than just to slow up or entirely stop proselyting in that Conference.

In past years there has been a lot of talk all over the country about stopping proselyting and subsidizing football players; but very little has been done toward that end. But now that the P. C. C. Commissioner has taken the step he has, we believe that similar steps will be taken in other sections. This is certainly most encouraging to those who really desire to put college football on a strictly amateur basis.

* * *

St. Johnsbury won the Twin State League baseball championship this year and will hold the championship trophy donated by Frank L. Brigham of Haverhill, N. H., and Andover, Mass., until the next champion is decided in 1941. . . . Tom Bilodeau, former Harvard varsity football and baseball star, managed the St. Johnsbury team. . . . The other teams in the league represented Newport, Vt., Berlin, Lancaster, Littleton, and Groveton, N. H. . . . The league put the emphasis on college players and it has them from colleges as far west as Indiana.

* * *

It is reported that a Madison company will build a football and baseball stadium in Milwaukee. This will give the Milwaukee American Association Baseball Club a better park to play in, which will undoubtedly increase the attendance at their games. . . . National Learn to Bowl Week is to be observed Oct. 14 to 19. It is planned to have every present bowler bring a new bowler to the alleys.

Where To Dine

BRISBANE, Australia

ROWES
RESTAURANT and BANQUET HALL
Edward Street
Brisbane, Australia

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

POINT O'WOODS, N. Y.—Sylvia Shethar of the American Yacht Club, Rye, N. Y., yesterday won the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup, emblem of the women's national sailing championship, for the second successive year.

Miss Shethar captured the last two races in the series of six to earn a total of 28¾ points. The Watch Hill, R. I., entry skippered by Emma Larkin was second in the series with 24¼ points despite a bad "break" in the final race. Miss Larkin crossed the starting line before the gun was fired and lost considerable time returning for a re-start. She finished fourth in the afternoon race after taking second place this morning.

Adele Hansen sailed the West Hampton, L. I., entry into second place in the last race but came in fourth for the series with 20½ points. Third went to Isabel Emery of Quissett, Mass., with 21¾ points. Eleanor Lawson of Duxbury, Mass., with 18¼ points, and Mary Aldrich of the Tarratine Club in Maine, scoring 12 points, brought up in the rear.

* * *

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Piling up 55½ points in the three-day competition, Donald Galloway, of Little Egg Harbor Yacht Club, yesterday won the Eastern championship for Class E sloops at the lake here.

Sailing with Galloway were Capt. G. C. Neff, J. K. Harvey, Frank Evans and William Holt.

Samuel Merrick of the Bayhead Yacht Club was second with 52¼ points and Charles Shipman of Lake Hopatcong third with 44.

* * *

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—Sixteen-year-old Anna Ballew of Manningtown, W. Va., yesterday captured the Cooper Trophy during junior shooting in the national rifle matches. Her record 380 out of a possible 400 topped 47 contenders, all firing .22 caliber rifles at 50 feet from prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing positions.

* * *

NEW YORK — Six evenly matched teams are entered in the 1940 national open polo championship which starts today at the Meadowbrook Club on Long Island.

George (Pete) Bostwick will lead his Bostwick Field four in defense of the title. Stewart Iglehart's Great Neck four; Gulf Stream, captured by Mike Phipps; Ebby Gerry's Aknusti team and the Texas Ranges of Charlie Wrightsman and Cecil Smith all are given equal chances of being on top when the tournament ends a week from Sunday. The lone "outsider" is Westbury, captained by Jay Secor, former Yale star.

* * *

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Nile Kinnick, the University of Iowa's all-America football star of last year, will join the Iowa coaching staff this fall, E. G. Schroeder, Director of Athletics, disclosed yesterday.

In addition to assisting Head Coach Eddie Anderson, Kinnick will study law at the University. He recently received a one-year scholarship.

Kinnick recently turned down a professional football contract offered by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA — California claimed another tennis champion today in Louise Brough, 17-year-old Beverly Hills blonde. Miss Brough won the national junior girls' tennis title here yesterday in a 40-minute match with a fellow Californian, Pearl Harland, Santa Monica, 6—2, 6—3.

In the doubles, 15-year-old Doris Hart of Miami and Nellie Sheer of Miami Beach scored a surprise in upsetting the defending champions, Patricia Canning of Alameda, Calif., and Cissy Madden of Boston. The southerners came from behind in the last set to take the title, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 6

International League
Newark 8, Syracuse 4.
Buffalo 2, Toronto 0
Montreal 5, Rochester 4
Only Games

American Association
Columbus 1, Indianapolis 0
Minneapolis 9-8, Kansas City 7-0
Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 9
Toledo 6, Louisville 3

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 7-2, Seattle 3-1
Los Angeles 9-1, Hollywood 2-0.
Oakland 6, San Francisco 4
Portland 12, San Diego 1

Texas League
Fort Worth 12-3, Tulsa 6-7
Beaumont 4, Houston 2
Oklahoma City 1, Dallas 0
San Antonio 4, Shreveport 3

Southern Association
Chattanooga 8-0, Little Rock 4-6.
Memphis 6, Atlanta 3.
Nashville 4, Birmingham 3 (11 innings).
Only Games

Eastern League Playoffs
Binghamton 6, Albany 3
Hartford 3, Scranton 0.

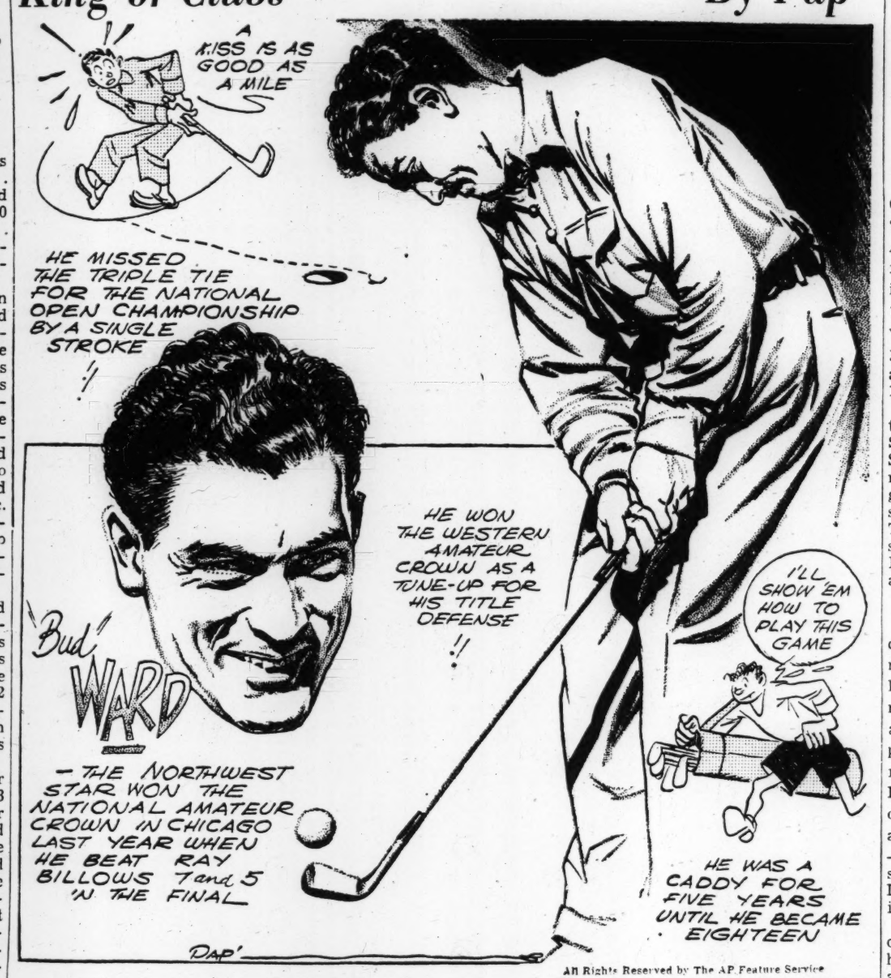
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	83	46	.643	
Brooklyn	76	53	.589	7
St. Louis	66	59	.528	15
Pittsburgh	64	61	.512	17
New York	64	63	.504	18
Chicago	63	69	.477	21½
Boston	54	75	.419	29
Philadelphia	41	85	.336	40½

Results Sept. 6

Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 14, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 4.

King of Clubs —By Pap'


A KISS IS AS GOOD AS A MILE
HE MISSED THE TRIPLE TIE FOR THE NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP BY A SINGLE STROKE
HE WON THE WESTERN AMATEUR CROWN AS A TUNE-UP FOR HIS TITLE DEFENSE
I'LL SHOW 'EM HOW TO PLAY THIS GAME
"Bud" WARD
— THE NORTHWEST STAR WON THE NATIONAL AMATEUR CROWN IN CHICAGO LAST YEAR WHEN HE BEAT RAY BILLOWS 7 and 5 IN THE FINAL
HE WAS A CADDY FOR FIVE YEARS UNTIL HE BECAME EIGHTEEN
PAP'

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Chess —By Frederick R. Chevalier

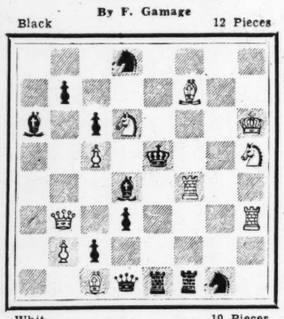
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

September 7, 1940

Problem No. 2277

By F. Gamage

Black 12 Pieces



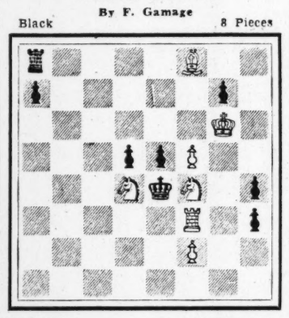
Whit 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (Third prize, Western Daily Mercury, 1906.)

Problem No. 2278

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(No. 186 Checkmate, October, 1902. One of the composer's early three-movers. Note the number of pure mates.)

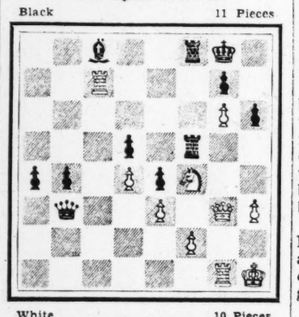
Solutions to Problems

No. 2275. Q-KKt
No. 2276. 1. B-Kt8 K-B4
2. Kt-K3ch
1. —— P-B5
2. KtxKP
1. —— P-K3
2. RxPch
1. —— P-K4
2. B-R7ch other
2. R-K6ch

End-Game No. 527. Black wins: 1 . . . RxRP (Black); 2 KxR, R-B3; 3 White resigns.

End-Game No. 528

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

(Blackburne-Lipschutz, New York, 1889. The conclusion came as a terrific shock to Black.)

Willman New York Champion

Robert Willman, New York City, former champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, for the first time added the state title to his record by outscoring a field of 12 in the annual tournament, held this year on the campus of Colgate University, Hamilton. To win, Willman needed to defeat Jack Soudakoff, also of New York City, in the final round. Tied for second and third were Soudakoff and A. E. Santasiere, another Manhattanite, who has won this event in the past. Dr. Walter O. Cruz, a Brazilian, now in Rochester, was fourth. Dr. Cruz recently won a championship match in Brazil.

Mrs. Mary Bain, Astoria, and C. W. Hewlett, Jr., Schenectady, shared highest honors in the Class A event. Next came Arthur Fox, of Albany and D. F. Searle, of Rome.

Stephen Olsey, Little Falls, and Frank Valvo, Albany, each scored 6½-2½, to lead the Class B event.

Ralph B. Marshall, Perry, won the Class C tournament, followed by L. Persinger, New York.

A Special Amateur event was won by H. Helms, New York, with a score of 5-0. G. H. Wilson, Jr., Endicott, was second.

Dr. Lasker gave a simultaneous as one of the extra attractions, Playing 20 games, he won 18 and drew 2.

Fine Wins at Dallas

The United States Federation Open Tournament attracted 27 players, who after a preliminary round settled down to play in the championship and consolation finals. By winning seven straight, Fine clinched the title before the last round was played.

Fine Scores

The game below shows that Fine was at his best in the finals of the Dallas congress. The Milwaukee expert tried to avoid the usual variations in the Sicilian. The line adopted, beginning with 2 P-Q4 and 3 QxP, is probably not White's best, and Fine was able to show its weakness effectively.

Sicilian Defense

Elo White	Fine Black	Elo White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 KtxB	KtxBch
2 P-Q4	PxP	20 K-K	KtxRP
3 QxP	Kt-QB3	21 RxKt	QxKt
4 Q-K3	Kt-B3	22 R-R3	QR-Q
5 P-QB4	P-K3	23 R-Q3	R-Q3
6 Kt-QB3	B-K2	24 K-K2	R-Kch
7 B-K2	P-Q4(a)	25 K-B3ch	R-B3ch
8 BPxP	PxP	26 K-Kt3	R-Kt3ch
9 PxP	Kt-QKt5	27 K-B3	R-B3ch
10 Q-Q2	B-KB4	28 K-Kt3	R-Kt3ch
11 B-Kt5ch	Kt-Q2	29 K-B3	Q-B
12 B-R4	Castles	30 P-KKt3	Q-R6
13 KKt-K2	Kt-Q6ch	31 R-K3	R-B3ch
14 K-B	B-B4	32 K-K2	Q-R4ch
15 Kt-Kt3	B-KKt3	33 K-K	RxRch
16 BxKt	QxB	34 QxR	P-KKt3
17 KKt-K4	BxKt	35 Q-B5	R-B3
18 KtxB	Q-Kt4	Resigns	

(a) Black now seizes the initiative and White's development is seriously retarded.

Fine Held to Draw

Albert Roddy, of Tulsa, Okla., had the distinction of holding Reuben Fine to a draw in their individual encounter in the preliminaries at Dallas. The game below is hardly a characteristic draw, since at an early stage the positions were compromised by pawn advances and strong attacks were in view.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Roddy White	Fine Black	Roddy White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 PxP	KtxKtP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 R-Kt	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 KtxP	QxRP
4 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	20 Q-KB4	B-K3
5 Q-Kt3	P-QB4	21 Kt-K7ch	K-R2
6 B-Kt5	Kt-QB3	22 B-Q3ch	P-B4
7 PxBP	Castles	23 K-Q2	QR-K
8 P-K3	P-KR3	24 R-KR(a)	KtxR
9 B-R4	P-KKt4	25 RxKt	QxR
10 B-Kt3	Kt-K5	26 Q-Kt5	QxPch
11 B-K2	Q-B3	27 K-B3	RxKt
12 QR-B	P-KR4	28 QxRch	P-B2
13 P-KR4	P-Kt5	29 QxB	K-Kt2
14 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	30 B-B4	R-B3
15 QxB	KtxB(Kt3)	Drawn	
16 PxKt(Kt3)	Kt-B4		

(a) A beautiful defensive combination.

Miller Does Great Work For Boston

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National Leaguers are calling Casey Stengel's Boston Bees the "team with a future." Since early August they have maintained a faster pace than any other club in the circuit. The implication is that because of their rapid development this season, the Hub youngsters will be a first division and possibly a pennant threat in 1941.

Several reasons are given for their recent spurt. Bama Rowell, Sibby Sisti, Chet Ross, Nick Strincevich and Al Javery, all rookies, have responded to Stengel's coaching and carried their share of the winning burden. Jim Tobin's return to duty, after a spring injury, and the addition of Manny Salvo to the pitching staff are factors.

Best In League

However, in praising the Boston club for its August awakening, many of the critics have overlooked Eddie Miller. Eddie right now is playing a whale of a game at shortstop, day after day, but few people know it. At least, they rarely admit that they know it. Hidden by the shadows of the second division—the Bees are seventh and almost certain to finish there—Miller, nevertheless, is the No. 1 short fielder in the National League, and perhaps the greatest in the majors.

As this is written, Arky Vaughan of the Pittsburgh Pirates is outhitting Miller, but Eddie is so far ahead of the Buccaneer on the defensive side, competition for the No. 1 berth in the senior league is lost. In the American, Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox and Lou Boudreau of the Cleveland Indians are well over the .300 batting level, but despite this offensive edge, we are not so sure their value as team men is any greater than Miller's.

Thirteen Homers

The Bee shortstop is a better hitter today than he was a year ago. He has been within reach of .300 most of the season and may yet touch that coveted mark. Although not a heavily built athlete, he gets good power behind his drives and has 13 homers. During one stretch in early August, he hit five in successive games, Eddie also has 70 runs batted in and trails only Chet Ross on the club.

However, Miller's chief value to his team lies in his defensive power. Some may not agree, but we believe the boy has the surest hands of any shortstop in baseball, majors or minors. His record suggests it. At the present time he has a fielding streak which must threaten all-time standards, although the books do not carry the data. He has gone through 37 consecutive games without an error, accepting 219 chances over that period—129 assists and 90 putouts.

Miller made an error in the second half of the Aug. 3 twin bill with Cincinnati, but has had a flawless slate since. If the ball is close to the ground, moving in the general direction of left field, Eddie will get it. Should the Bees succeed in climbing up the ladder in 1941, the shortstop will begin to get the sort of recognition he deserves.

Brown Football Team Opens 55th Campaign Next Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 7 — The 55th Brown gridiron campaign will open next Monday at Aldrich Field here when 42 candidates, including 14 lettermen, report to Head Coach "Tuss" McLaughry, now starting his 16th season at the Brown helm.

The loss of 13 lettermen, numbering several key players, coupled with the most difficult schedule in many years, does not paint a too cheerful pre-season picture, but the coaching staff is inclined to believe that a creditable unit will be fielded.

In molding his forward wall, Line Coach Denny Myers will have as major problems the rebuilding of end and guard squads, both greatly depleted by graduation.

John Marsolini, starter in several 1939 games, and Bob Priestley, who won his letter as a replacement last season, are the two leading candidates. Francis Wilson, 1939 sub, and Bill Sandblom, reserve back shifted to end, and Russ Hall and Bob McGowan, 1939 freshman ends, are other ranking contenders.

Arnold Eggert, guard understudy during the 1938 and 1939 campaigns, will probably step into one of the two vacancies this year, with Walt Mullen, alternate pivot man a year ago, and Phil Down, 1939 yearling captain, the next best of a slim guard squad.

Amos Taylor, John Occhiello, and Arnold Soloway, all lettermen, should make the tackles the strongest spots in the line. In addition, Sophomores Don Corzine, Jay Fidler, and Arthur Miller form a second capable trio.

Fortified by a year's experience, Bill Crooker is expected to make the pivot post stronger than a year ago, with Bob Schmalz and Christy Karafotias, 1939 freshman centers, likely to see reserve service.

The return of John O'Leary, 1938 star broken-field runner, out of college last fall, is the most encouraging backfield note. Dick High, the team's leading ground gainer a year ago, is expected to do the power running, with Ernie Savignano slated to assume the blocking slot vacated by John McLaughry.

The first co-captains in the history of Brown football, Lou Duesing and Bronislaw Stepczyk, will bear major ball-carrying assignments, with Duesing also scheduled to double in a blocking role.

Hal Detwiler and Bill Sheehan are other prominent holdovers likely to see frequent action, with Jim Torcom, Frank Boyan and Henry Pilote the best looking of a mediocre set of sophomore backs.

Morning and afternoon sessions, with evening blackboard drills, will be held until the opening of college, Sept. 25.

Wesleyan will be the first opponent on the 10-game schedule, at Middletown, Conn., Sept. 28. The remainder of the schedule follows:

Oct. 5—Rhode Island State: 12—Colgate: 19—Tufts; 26—Holy Cross.
Nov. 2—Yale (New Haven); 9—Army (West Point); 16—Harvard (Cambridge); 23—Dartmouth; 28—Columbia.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	75	55	.577	
Detroit	75	57	.568	1
New York	73	57	.562	2
Boston	72	60	.545	4
Chicago	68	62	.523	7
Washington	56	75	.427	19½
St. Louis	55	78	.414	21½
Philadelphia	47	77	.379	25

Results Sept. 6

Detroit 10, Cleveland 5.
Washington 3, New York 1.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 3.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park

Jack Kramer Upsets Parker In Top-Notch Tennis Match

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 7—Without question, Jack Kramer, Montebello, Calif., has provided more upset "copy" and excitement for the fans than any other player in the National singles this week. Unranked a year ago in singles and unseeded in this tournament, this 19-year-old boy, who upset the tennis "brain trust," Frank Parker, yesterday, in a gruelling top-notch tennis match, is sure now of first ten ranking, just how high he is placed depending upon his semifinal round match tomorrow with second-seeded Don McNeill.

What many regard as the best men's match of the tournament, Kramer joined McNeill in the round of four, with the other two spots being filled today after Bobby Riggs plays Ted Schroeder, Kramer's national doubles championship partner, and Joe Hunt meets Frank Kovacs.

Although at times the crafty Parker forced his hard-hitting opponent to his own game, the lighter variety, Kramer still fought continually, finally upsetting his more experienced rival, 1—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

McNeill Wins 3—1

In the only other men's quarter-final match of the day, McNeill turned back Elwood Cooke, with the loss of but one set, his only set loss of the week, 9—7, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

Champion Alice Marble and Valerie Scott advanced to the semifinal round, with the other women's matches, the Pauline Betz-Mary Hardwick duel, and Helen Jacobs-Virginia Wolfenden being played today.

The second major women's upset was at the hands of Miss Scott, second-seeded foreign entry from England, who downed Dorothy Bundy in a three-set encounter, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. Miss Marble easily disposed of Miss Bernhard, fifth seeded, 6—2, 6—3, while Miss Wolfenden turned back the flying net-woman, Pat Canning, who is playing in the national girls' championship at Philadelphia this week by means of air transportation. Miss Wolfenden's scores were 6—3, 6—0.

May Hold Off

Although McNeill is expected to be too much opposition from the angle of steadiness for Kramer, this youngster is definitely the recent court sensation. Fortunately, probably, for his sake, the newspaper experts will undoubtedly hold off a little in his "build-up" after the Welby Van Horn lesson this year. It was a year ago that Van Horn, Kramer's former doubles partner, hit a tournament peak here. And then failed to live up to expectations this summer, being the tournament flop here this past week.

Kramer, like Van Horn a year ago, is hitting the grass-stained sphere with terrific placement pace, his net game so sound that so far no opponent has been able to crack him.

This was the case yesterday against Parker. The methodical, cagey Parker, fourth seeded in the tournament, was playing his best, putting the ball almost on a "dime" spot throughout the match. But there is nothing that a "spot" player can do against the smashing type when the latter is putting away placements. Even Parker's great retrieving ability, which kept him in the match, and by the way, ahead most of the way, could not stand up under two hours of pounding, and it was a tired Parker that finally succumbed, unwillingly, to the coast youngster.

Both players hit deep from the baselines, and with sharp angles, but when Kramer commanded the net he grabbed and forced every shot that Parker could muster.

Miss Scott's upset of Miss Bundy found the fourth-seeded American girl off form, while the English Wightman Cup player took full advantage of her opponent's errors with a slashing net game.

Pennant Races

By the Associated Press

The American League pennant chase is getting tight.

The stumbling Cleveland Indians are only a game in front of the enraged Detroit Tigers, two in front of the New York Yankees and a bare four games ahead of the Boston Red Sox.

The Tigers took another sock at the Indians yesterday cutting them down by a score of 10-5 and taking over second place from the New York Yankees who bowed to young Ken Chase and the Washington Senators by a 3-1 count. That gave the Tigers second place by a margin of .568 to .562. The idle Red Sox gained a half game on the Indians.

The National League isn't close yet, despite a twin victory for the Brooklyn Dodgers over the Phils by 3-0 and 14-3, which cut a full game off the lead the Cincinnati Reds enjoy. They are now seven full games out in front.

The standings:

American League

Club	W	L	Pct.	Gms Bhnd	Gms To Plv
Cleveland	75	55	.577		24
Detroit	75	57	.568	1	22
New York	73	57	.562	2	24
Boston	72	60	.545	4	22

National League

Cincinnati	83	46	.643		25
Brooklyn	76	53	.589	7	28

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 709,320
1940 volume to date 145,169,775
1939 volume to date 157,845,696

Stock Trend Irregular In Brief Session

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The stock market steadied today but, with few exceptions, failed to regain much of its former stride.

After a mild recovery shift at the opening, prices turned a shade irregular. Numerous issues never appeared on the ticker tape and a wide assortment sold at Friday's final quotations. Dealings frequently were at a standstill at the start of the closing hour.

Among resistant issues were U. S. Steel, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, American Telephone, Santa Fe and General Electric.

Inclined to waver were Westinghouse, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, N. Y. Central, Union Carbide, Boeing and Glenn Martin.

Brokers thought profit taking on the recent upswing had been virtually completed. Buying timidity, however, was attributed to the desire of most traders to keep accounts light over the week end pending further European war developments. The hopeful business picture remained as the principal selling bulwark.

Selected Bonds Higher

A selected group of rail and utility bonds sought higher levels today, but most issues held in a range close to Friday's finals.

A rise of around 2 points each in Brisbane 6s and Dominican Republic 5½s featured an otherwise quiet and slightly mixed foreign dollar section. The political upheaval in Rumania brought a fresh decline of better than 2 points to the already depressed Rumanian Monopolies Institute 7s, which at one time sold a fraction under $8 for a $100 par value bond.

Domestic loans rising fractions to around a point, in some cases more, included St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Armour 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, and International Hydro Electric 6s. Bangor & Aroostook Consolidated 4s rose around 3 points on light demand.

Holding unchanged or backing up for small losses were American Telephone 3¼s, Firestone Tire 3½s, International Paper 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, and Western Union 5s.

U. S. Governments were almost completely neglected.

Members Trading 18.5 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission announced that 18.5 per cent of the transactions of the New York Stock Exchange in the week ended Aug. 17 were made for the accounts of members of the exchange.

Member trading included 9.77 per cent of all transactions which were made for the benefit of members through specialists, 5.49 per cent in other transactions initiated on the floor of the exchange and 3.24 per cent in other transactions initiated off the floor.

In the same week, member trading on the New York Curb Exchange amounted to 17.67 per cent of all transactions.

Market Opinion

Poor's Investment Advisory Service, Boston—We do not feel that it is any more advisable to chase this advance than it has been to chase others, but we do believe that the present move will not have run its course until a higher level has been reached.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Our primary interest at the moment is centered upon the behavior of the market now that it has retraced more than one half of the loss sustained in the sudden collapse in May, thus approximating the normal limits for a correctional advance.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 7

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	86	85¼	86	86
..	Bos Edison	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	35¾
..	Bos & Me C pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
..	Bos & Me ct A pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
..	Bos & M st D pf	2¾	2¼	2¼	3
.64	Bos Pers Prop	12	12	12	12½
..	E Gas&F pf	26	25	26	24⅝
..	Narr Rac A	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
..	North Butte	44c	44c	44c	42c
.80a	Torrington	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
.25a	Un Twist Drill	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¼
2.50	Unit Sh M	61⅞	61¼	61¼	61½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 5 compared with Sept. 6, 1939 (shown in parentheses): receipts $26,259,105.51 ($60,075,196.84); Expenditures $29,912,598.40 ($50,153,586.44); net balance $2,911,018,946.18 ($2,229,612,578.73); working balance included $1,737,995,130.13 ($1,536,983,630.56); customs receipts for month $2,474,473.68 ($3,855,535.77); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $854,248,722.25 ($842,409,924.61); expenditures $1,632,311,440.87 ($1,777,650,100.75); excess of expenditures $778,062,718.62 ($935,240,176.14); gross debt $43,911,630,751.39 ($40,932,735,632.99); increase over previous day $541,032.95; gold assets $20,971,223.13 ($16,715,966.94).

International Agricultural Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—International Agricultural Corp., makers of fertilizers, today reported net profit of $14,007 for the year ended June 30, equal to 14 cents a share on 100,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative prior preference stock, compared with net profit of $126,437, or $1.26 on preferred, in the preceding year. Accumulated dividends on the preferred totaled $82.50 a share last June 1.

Pullman Revenue Below 1939

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman Incorporated, reported net operating revenue for the month of July of $285,913 as compared with $331,069 for the same month a year ago. Net operating revenue for the seven months ended July 31 was $1,432,162 as compared with $1,648,200 for the like 1939 period.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	— ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	48	48	48	+ ¼
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Sep 6
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 3
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	16	16	16	Sep 6
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	5	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ¼
12¾	6⅜	Allen Ind (½e)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Sep 6
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	157	157	157	— ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 6
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	Sep 5
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	3	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Sep 5
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Sep 6
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	17	17	17	Sep 6
75	41¾	Am Airlines	5	57	56¾	56¾	— ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	7½	7⅜	7½	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	36½	36½	36½	
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	1	2	2	2	Sep 6
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	A'g 31
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	2	20½	20½	20½	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 29
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122	122	122	A'g 26
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 3
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 6
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	8	9⅝	9½	9½	Sep 6
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1⅝	— ⅜
6⅜	1½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 29
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Sep 6
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	4	4	4	
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	4	31½	31½	31½	Sep 6
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	28	28	28	Sep 5
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	53	53	53	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	23¾	23	23¾	Sep 5
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13½	12½	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 5
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	5	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	5	60¼	60	60¼	Sep 6
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	Sep 5
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	Sep 6
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	13	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	5	53½	52¾	53⅛	Sep 6
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	3	45¼	45	45	— ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	15	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	4	12	12	12	
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	4	8	7¾	7¾	Sep 6
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	4	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 4
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	57	56¾	57	Sep 5
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 27
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	15¼	14¾	14¾	Sep 6
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	Sep 6
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 5
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	167	166¾	167	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	75½	75½	75½	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	76¾	76	76	Sep 6
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150½	150	150½	Sep 4
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	97½	95¾	97½	Sep 6
1⅞	6	Am Woolen	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	43⅛	43	43	Sep 6
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3⅜k)	1	45½	45½	45½	Sep 6
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	45	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	29	29	29	Sep 6
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	16	16	16	Sep 6
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	3	10¾	9¾	10⅜	Sep 6
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	A'g 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	30	30	30	½
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	104	103	104	A'g 29
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	14	5⅛	5	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	45½	45½	45½	—1⅛
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	5	36½	35¼	35¼	Sep 6
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 5
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 4
9	4⅝	Assd Dry Goods	11	6½	6¼	6⅜	Sep 6
80	65	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep 5
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	64	64	64	A'g 30
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	10½	10½	10½	Sep 6
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Sep 6
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 6
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 5
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65½	65½	65½	Sep 5
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	3	6¼	6	6¼	Sep 4
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep 6
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
		B					
197⅛	123⅛	Bald Loco ct	10	157⅛	155⅛	155⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	4¾	4½	4½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5¾	5½	5½	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 5
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	11	11	11	
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6	6	6	Sep 5
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	30	29¼	30	Sep 5
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	5	26	25	26	Sep 6
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8½	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 5
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	7	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	Sep 6
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31½	31	31½	— ½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	14	80¼	79½	79⅝	— ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	Sep 6
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	23	23	23	Sep 6
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(1¼e)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 5
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	42	17⅛	16¾	17	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅜	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	24	24	24	
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	5	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	4	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅜
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 6
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35⅞	34¾	34¾	Sep 6
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	Sep 6
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	3	11	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	4	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Sep 6
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	4	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	7	18	17½	17½	Sep 6
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Sep 5
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	3	23½	23	23	— ½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
33¾	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	7	33¾	33⅛	33½	Sep 6
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	32	31	31	Sep 6
21⅝	12½	Burling Mill (1)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	3¼	2½	2¾	Sep 6
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Sep 6
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 6
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Sep 6
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Sep 5
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	6	18	17½	17½	Sep 6
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
19½	11	Camph Wy(.90e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	12	14½	14⅛	14⅜	Sep 6
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	19	4	4	4	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	34	34	34	A'g 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	2	32	32	32	— ⅛
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	15	55	54	54	Sep 6
36½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	48	48	48	
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	5	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	7⅛	7	7	Sep 6
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	18¾	18¼	18¾	Sep 6
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 6
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 29
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	6	27¾	27½	27¾	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	21½	21	21½	Sep 6
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	2	23	23	23	Sep 6
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Sep 4
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	6	40⅜	40⅜	40½	+ ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Sep 6
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep 4
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 3
⅝	⅛	Chi & N West	12	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 4
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	6	1	1	1	Sep 6
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	9	9	9	Sep 6
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 4
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 6
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	A'g 27
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 4
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 3
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	½	Sep 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16½	9	Chickasha Cot	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	Sep 6
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	18	79	78¼	79	— ⅞
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	Sep 6
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 6
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Sep 6
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	2	35¾	35½	35½	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2½e)	1	111	111	111	+ ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	58⅝	59	Sep 5
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
100	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	+1¾
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Sep 6
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	19⅛	18¼	18¼	Sep 6
26¾	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	8	20¼	19¾	20¼	Sep 4
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	14	6	6	6	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	83½	83½	83½	Sep 6
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	22	22	22	
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	79¾	78	79¾	Sep 5
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	7	35	34⅞	35	— ½
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	Sep 5
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	42	41¼	42	+ ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 6
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	17	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	62	62	62	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	18	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 6
24¾	14	Congoleum (1)	4	18	18	18	+ ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	13	13	13	Sep 5
12⅞	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 27
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	42	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107	107	107	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 6
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 6
8⅜	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	9	6½	6⅜	6½	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 6
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 4
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Sep 6
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	80	80	80	Sep 4
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	10	39¾	39¾	39¾	
116½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Vultee Aircraft Capitalization Plan Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., an affiliate of the Aviation Corp., have approved a proposal to increase authorized capitalization to 1,500,000 from 1,000,000 shares in order to permit the company to complete immediately acquisition of the Stinson Aircraft and Barkley-Grow Aircraft divisions of Aviation Manufacturing Corp., Richard W. Millar announced.

Purchase of more facilities by Vultee, observers said, is essentially a shuffling of properties controlled by aviation manufacturing Corp. and its parent, the Aviation Corp. The latter, at present, owns 60 per cent control of Vultee. The deal, however, will give Vultee an entry into the commercial aviation field. Thus far Vultee has made only military planes.

Unfilled orders of Vultee are more than $40,000,000 and additional large business is under negotiation. A year ago the company's backlog was less than $1,000,000 and at the end of June this year $14,500,000.

Vultee is expected to announce a major expansion program at Nashville, Tenn., soon after acquisition of the Stinson properties, which are located there. Additions, it was believed, will also be made at Vultee Field, California.

Vultee will issue 302,168 shares to Aviation Mfg. Corp. in exchange for property and assets of the Stinson and Barkley-Grow divisions. Shares outstanding currently total 750,000, so that upon consummation of the deal Vultee will have 1,052,168 shares outstanding, and Aviation Corp., directly and undirectly, will own about 75 per cent of the stock.

Business Trend This Fall Will Be Upward, Says Service

The underlying business trend this fall will be upward, accelerating toward the year-end, according to the latest report by United Business Service.

Business is entering the fall stretch more than 15 per cent above a year ago, and defense contracts already placed total more than $2,000,000,000. The stimulus of this spending is becoming increasingly evident despite a number of bottlenecks. While British war orders are still a major factor, the possibility of a sharp setback if Britain should collapse is less than it was a couple of months ago and is diminishing.

Large order backlogs and mounting armament demand assure a sustained high level of operations in most key industries. Steel operations are at practical capacity, further gains being prevented only by the desire to avoid using marginal facilities as long as possible.

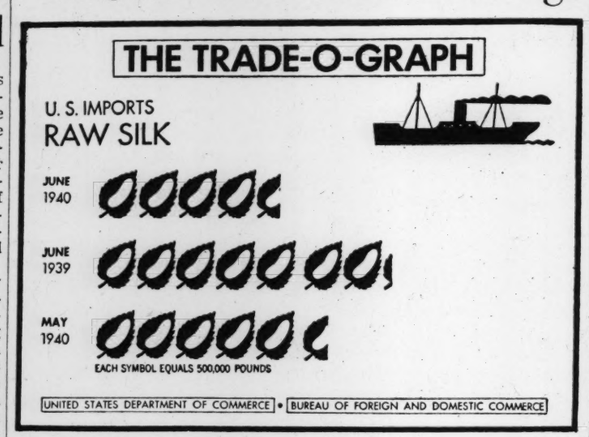
The machinery, shipbuilding, electrical, aircraft, and arms industries are booked months ahead, with unfilled orders still mounting. Automobile output has turned upward, and will expand sharply in coming weeks.

Construction activity, stimulated by plant expansion and increased home building, is at a ten-year high, and will be lifted further by settlement of the defense amortization problem.

Arms orders are also augmenting regular demand in the rail and farm equipment industries.

Consumer lines, too, are beginning to feel the defense stimulus. Textile mills and shoe plants have received large Government orders. Trade in industrial centers reflects the uptrend in employment and pay rolls. Living costs have not risen much as yet, and real wages are close to peak levels. Limited peacetime conscription will not seriously hamper trade.

U. S. Imports of Raw Silk In June Well Under Year Ago



June imports of raw silk into the United States amounted to 2,288,777 pounds as compared with 3,583,416 pounds in June, 1939, and 2,814,776 pounds in May, 1940, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce reported.

Market Lag Laid to Political Views on War Profits, Wealth

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One chief reason why the stock market lags is because many people here in Wall Street think the defense program is being sadly hindered by Washington in deference to popular ideas, first that nobody, particularly munitions makers, must be allowed to make anything out of the war, and second that if men are to be drafted then wealth must be drafted too.

These two ideas, taken as a popular mandate by those in Washington with their ears to the ground, have geared in beautifully with the modern trend toward more power for governments and less for the system of private property. As a result some political recalcitrants in the Street, observing the extraordinary disparity between stock prices and business activity, have said that the chief tangible outcome of the defense program to date has been a speeding of the political blitzkrieg against capital. With the business indices way above last year stock prices are way below, and to these political views, it is felt, belongs as much of the credit or the blame as should go to the war itself.

Began in 1920's

The above political credo began in the 1920's with the notion that "Wall Street and Big Business got us into the World War, and it became politically effective following the Nye investigation. It took tangible form in the Vinson-Trammell Act of two or three years ago, limiting the profits of naval shipbuilders to 10 per cent and of military airplane builders to the United States to 12 per cent. It was so strong that after the country suddenly decided, in May and June, that the most pressing national problem of the day was rearmament, Congress actually lowered the permissible profit to 8 per cent for competitively bid business and 7 per cent for negotiated business—on airplanes and fighting ships. These were maximum profit limits, and after Treasury rulings they came nearer to 5 per cent—maximum. There was no guarantee of any profits at all.

Thus the notion that munitions-making must be carefully curbed was still strong while the notion was developing that munitions-making must be sharply stimulated. As often happens, the public entertained the two ideas side by side. The results were naturally incongruous, for it doesn't make sense during a national defense emergency for it to be less profitable to make bombing planes than civilian transports or to make submarines than pleasure yachts, nor is it reasonable even to limit the profits on interceptor - fighter planes while leaving the roof off profits on anti-aircraft guns. Many sub-contractors have already turned down orders for equipment to go on ships and planes in order to take orders for the same equipment to go on those kinds of fighting machines not covered by the Vinson-Trammell Act.

Another apparent result of this "cultural lag" is Congress' failure to seperate the excess profits tax from the five-year amortization change. Everybody, even including the President and the New Republic, agrees that it is fair to free the private investors in armament plant from income taxes on the cost of the plant, and everybody also seems to agree that this would be very simple to do, while the excess profits tax bill is very complex. Tying these two is harnessing the tortoise to the hare, and so the various procurement agencies are doing their best to get the defense program going despite the fact that as the tax laws now stand the private builders of armament plant are liable to a special and exceptional disguised tax in the form of slow depreciation allowances for fast-depreciating plant.

Joker in Question

In fact there's an interesting joker in the whole question of what per cent of plant may be written off the books without tax penalty. It's the same kind of joker as once applied in the case of the undistributed profits tax. Private persons used to use "incorporated pocket-books" to keep the earnings of their ventures from becoming personal income and so from becoming taxable. However, these earnings must eventually be distributed; the beneficial owners could hardly intend to keep them in the corporate "pocket-book" forever; and with income taxes continually rising, the longer they waited the higher rates they would probably have to pay on them. Nevertheless, they waited, and the Treasury tried to hurry them.

So in this case, if a corporation has a $10,000,000 plant, and gets permission to write it off in five years, that's $2,000,000 a year of depreciation charged to operating costs and so exempt from income tax. But as soon as the plant is all written off, then there's no more depreciation, no matter how useful the plant may continue to be. And if, meantime, corporate income tax rates have risen, as they have been rising in recent years, the last state of that corporation is worse than the first. At the end of five years, instead of having some $7,500,000 of depreciation still to take tax-free, it has taken it all.

But there are other ways in which the defense program is being hampered by Washington deference to the left-over public obsession about armament makers, and to the feeling that everybody should be carefully watched lest somebody in the defense program get away with something. There are serious obstacles in the laws concerning government procurement. They include obsolete requirements for specifications, old-fashioned buying rules, requirements for competitive bidding where negotiated contracts would be quicker and more efficient, and so on. Congress has not found the time to take them out.

And the defense emergency has certainly been used to speed up the modern trend toward more government power and toward lesser power for business and less money for corporations. There was, first, the joker in a June appropriations bill, giving the navy power to commandeer plants where disagreements occurred. This has been followed by the Russell-Overton amendment to the conscription bill, generally taken as a direct political move to put the Republican candidate on the spot.

The amendment scares business though the government already has immense powers to coerce it. Another apparent joker has turned up in the House excess profits tax bill, by which if a company has built an armament plant and taken advantage of the amortization feature of the law, the government is allowed to dictate use of the plant after the emergency is over and force the manufacturer to sell, though the government's interest in it is only one fifth the value of the plant (i. e. the loss of a 20.9 per cent income tax on the accelerated write-down of the plant). And even this would be offset by the fact that if the private owner later used the plant for peace-time purposes he wouldn't be entitled to any more depreciation before taxes.

Chief Basis for Charge

But the principal basis for the charge that the defense emergency has been used politically for a revival of the attack on business is in the excess profits tax bill itself. In the first place it will hit everybody instead of just those profiting from the defense program—even those corporations that have been plowing in profits in the form of lower prices or rates for an eventual harvest and those, like the capital goods industries, which normally go through seven lean years in order to have one good year. Too, it hits everything earned after January 1 of this year while the amortization change applies only to plant built after July 10. Third, it has not been designed as an emergency tax, but look permanent, and based on the record of the last 10 years that means that it is permanent.

And the fourth argument on this line is that the excess profits tax doesn't make sense as a money-raising venture. It will raise, perhaps, $300,000,000. The Congress has just voted its fifteenth billion dollars of defense appropriations—all to go on top of the regularly recurring annual budget deficit; thumb-hand guesses on the total cost of the defense program through the years to come run from fifteen to fifty billion dollars. Certainly the deficit will now run for several years round at least $6,000,000,000 a year.

The difference between a deficit of $6,000,000,000 a year and a deficit of $5,700,000,000 a year with the excess profits tax, is a difference which the average voter in recent years has not considered worth looking at. Until either the idea of a permanent deficit is accepted, or some real way to balance the budget is found, a tax involving so much controversy and threatening so much trouble, merely to defray 5 per cent of the deficit, seems clearly a political and not a revenue measure.

It would be a revenue measure if American corporations were not already so heavily taxed, but they are already paying, before the new tax, more than they paid during the World War, including the excess profits and war taxes of that day—and on less corporate income to start with. The revenue-yielding of the goose that laid the golden eggs powers are now pretty mythical.

Bank Handles Governments' Funds Directly

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the request of the U. S. Treasury, has begun to handle deposits directly for the accounts of foreign governments, the bank disclosed.

It was an innovation in reserve bank practice, presumably undertaken as a war-time step to segregate foreign government from other foreign-owned funds and avoid confusion growing out of the freezing of assets of countries invaded by Nazi forces.

Since the reserve system was founded 25 years ago, the New York bank has acted merely as agent for foreign central banks in addition to handling funds of the U. S. Government and member banks of the system.

Separation of foreign government and central bank deposits, it was pointed out, would end doubt over ownership in event war fortunes split governments and central bank authorities.

Banking circles cited the Netherlands situation, with the Netherlands Government transferred to London since the invasion of the low countries while most of the Netherlands central bank authorities remained in the German-occupied territory.

England and Canada, heavy buyers of war supplies in this country, were expected to keep large deposits on hand here.

The latest weekly statement of the New York reserve bank instead of the usual "foreign bank" item among deposits listed simply $569,876,000 in "foreign" deposits.

From a comparison with previous statements, it was assumed the total included more than $250,000,000 in foreign government deposits.

U. S. Spends Much More in 2 Months Than It Collects

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury spent $760,563,329 more than its income in the first two months of the fiscal year which began July 1.

The Treasury spent $1,538,980,405 and took in $778,417,075. In the same months of last year, the spending total was larger and in the income total smaller, but the figures were not comparable because they included social security transactions now excluded from the budget.

The Treasury's debt rose $937,709,058 to a record high of $43,905,240,096 during this July and August.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	132.78	29.26	23.04
Net change	—.34	—.02	—.01
Previous close	133.12	29.24	23.05
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Van Sweringen Creditors Sue George A. Ball

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Cleveland creditors of the late O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen sought $6,000,000 from George A. Ball, Muncie industrialist who succored the bachelor brothers in 1935 when they were losing control of their railroad realm.

Ohio's banking department, as liquidating agent for the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, filed the suit in Federal Court here. It charged Mr. Ball wrongfully acquired and sold 55 per cent of the common stock of Midamerica Corp. which had been assigned the Van Sweringens under certain conditions and said the stock should have gone to the creditors.

Mr. Ball and George A. Tomlinson, Great Lakes ship operator, set up Midamerica to acquire controlling Van Sweringen stocks when New York bankers auctioned them five years ago to help satisfy defaulted loans.

Expressing desire for the brothers' "active participation" in the new corporation, Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson deposited 8,250 of Midamerica's 15,000 issued common shares in escrow for them. The agreement allowed the rail empire builders a 10-year option to purchase the shares at cost provided they had "paid or adjusted any and all claims" against them. The Van Sweringens could vote the stock, but not assign purchase rights to anyone else.

The suit alleged Mr. Ball repudiated the agreement after the brothers passed on, causing creditors damage of $6,021,448 plus interest, instead of permitting them to purchase the shares at the nominal sum of $8,500.

The suit declared the provision that the Van Sweringens could exercise the option only after satisfying claims "was contrary to law and in violation of the public policy" and thus null.

Mr. Ball later sold most of Midamerica's assets to a syndicate headed by Robert R. Young, now Chairman of Alleghany Corp., and A. P. Kirby, Alleghany's President.

Lease Is Renewed By Rogers Peet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Rogers Peet Company, men's clothier, has just renewed its lease on its downtown location, in the Wall Street district, at 150 Broadway. While the "Broadway and Liberty Street" store is familiar to many today, it was headline news, back in '24, for a clothier to be able to secure "big-store" space at a time when "holes in the wall" were the only spaces allotted to merchants in buildings in the "Street" section.

Erection of the new Westinghouse Building gave the company space it needed, and it is retaining its basement, main-floor, mezzanine, and second-floor space there for another term.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Up 21.9 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported sales for the month of August totaled $58,819,848 as compared with $48,259,011 for the same month a year ago, an increase of $10,560,837 or 21.9 per cent.

Sales for the seven-months period from February through August amounted to $387,569,774 as compared with $344,485,598 for the corresponding 1939 period, an increase of $43,084,176 or 12.5 per cent.

Pontiac Prices Increased 3 P. C. for 1941 Model

DETROIT (AP)—Pontiac Division of General Motors Corporation has announced its 1941 model price schedule, showing an average increase of 3 per cent over 1940.

The advances range from $1 to $45. In announcing the new schedule, Harry J. Klinger, President and General Manager, said that extra equipment costing from $6.55 to $34.20 has been made standard on the 1941 vehicles.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Sept. 7

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables	$4.04	$4.03¾	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2275	.2272	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	....	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0389	.0389	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2335	.2330	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3650	.3650	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2287	.2287	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0537	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil-Islnds—peso	.4970	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8775	.8762	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ‡Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Wheat Growers Try to Adjust '41 Crop Plans

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—As planting of wheat proceeds in the winter crop belt, United States growers today were trying to adjust 1941 production plans to the fact that North American supplies are almost double annual requirements, with no apparent immediate outlet for most of the surplus.

While wheat gleaned from another bumper harvest was piling up on farms and in elevators and warehouses in Canada, farmers in the southwestern plains and through the central Mississippi and lower Missouri and Ohio River valleys were working the soil and sowing the new domestic crop under generally favorable weather conditions.

Reports indicated that the war, which has shut off much of the European market, and the critical storage situation in Canada, resulting from the excessive supply, will have little or no effect on the size of the acreage which farmers sow to winter wheat, except possibly to hold it to the minimum allotment under the Government farm program.

The area seeded last year was estimated at 45,014,000 acres, 3 per cent less than in 1938 and 4 per cent below the 10-year average. The 1941 national allotment for all wheat, including spring sown grain, is 62,000,000 acres, same as last year. Out of last fall's and this spring's total sowings, 52,680,000 acres were harvested. That amount, according to latest estimates, was almost 10,000,000 acres less than the allotment, of which 34,922,000 acres were in winter wheat.

Reports have indicated that soil moisture conditions in much of the belt are the best in several years, in sharp contrast to drought last season. Some wheat already is sprouting, but rain has delayed planting and field work in other sections.

Seeding of the 1941 crop comes at a time when North American bins are bursting with 1939 and 1940 harvested grain. The domestic supply is only slightly larger than a year ago, but the Canadian surplus is much larger, due to a crop in excess of 500,000,000 bushels and a carryover of more than 300,000,000 bushels.

Thus, the total North American supply aggregates more than 1,800,000,000 bushels, or about 250,000,000 in excess of a year ago. This is about 1,000,000,000 bushels larger than domestic needs, giving the continent that much wheat to export and carryover. In normal times a carryover of 300,000,000 bushels would be considered ample.

Wheat prices, as of the close yesterday, were ¼-2⅜ cents higher than a week ago, reflecting largely consumer demand for "free" grain not held off the market in connection with the loan program. Corn closed 1⅛ lower to 1½ higher compared with a week ago, oats ¼ off to ½ up, soybeans 2¾-3½ higher and rye 1⅜-1½ higher.

Motorcar Output Bounds Forward

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that motorcar production for the current week would total 39,665 cars and trucks, compared with 27,645 last week and 26,865 in this week a year ago.

Predicting near-capacity operations "toward the end of the month," Ward's said that volume would take a major step forward next week "when virtually the entire industry will be on a five-day week under a gathering head of steam."

Brokers' Loans Increase $22,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $281,000,000.

The week ended Sept. 4 and the total represented an increase of $22,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $499,000,000.

Dividend Declarations

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are Air Reduction Co., American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Consolidated Oil Corp., Howe Sound Co., United Fruit Co., and Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, Sept. 9

Barker Bros., Inc. (5½% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Internat'l Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (7% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)
National Steel Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
United Fruit Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, Sept. 10

Duplan Silk Corp. (8% Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.)
Howe Sound Co. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.)
Murphy (G. C.) Co (5% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
New York Air Brake Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Wednesday, Sept. 11

Air Reduction Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.)
Consolidated Oil Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Continental Baking Co. (8% Pfd.) (4 p. m.)
Cream of Wheat Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (11:10 a. m.)

Thursday, Sept. 12

California Packing Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.)
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
U. S. & Foreign Securities Corp. (6 1st Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	10:30
7 3⅜s '47-43	108.14	108.14	108.14

New York City Bond

11 3s '80 2x	96⅞	96¼	96⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	10:30
17 Alleghany cv 5s '44	92¼	91⅞	92⅛
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98	97¾	97¾
21 Am & ForP5s 2030	52	51	51¾
22 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103¼	103¼
4 Am T&T 3½s '43	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
8 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109½	109⅜	109½
5 Am T&T 3¼s '61	110	110	110
3 Am W W&E 6s '75	105½	105½	105½
7 Arm Del 4s 55	102⅞	102½	102⅞
10 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	98⅛	98	98
10 A C Line cl 4s 52	65	65	65
10 A C Line 4½s 64	53	52⅞	53
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	69⅛	69	69
3 B&O 95 st C	35½	35⅜	35½
1 B&O 2000 st D	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
4 B&O cv 60 st	14⅛	14	14⅛
2 B&O 4s 48	69⅝	69⅜	69⅛
1 B&O S W 50 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	60	60	60
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	59½	59½	59½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Boston & Me 5s '67	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Boston & Me 5s '55	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Buf R&P '57 st	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	98	98	98
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '36	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	105½	105½	105¾
4 CenPac 1st 4s '49	64	63⅞	64
2 C&O 4½s '92	125½	125½	125½
3 C&O 3½s '96 D	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
20 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	101⅞	101¾	101¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	86	86	86
2 Chi&E Ill 6s '34	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Chi I&L 6s '47	20	20	20
4 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5¾	5¾	5¾
8 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
8 Chi&NW gm 5s '37	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 CRI&P 4s '88	14	14	14
6 Chi&W Ind 4¾s '62	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	53	53	53
2 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	68⅞	68	68
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105½	105½	105½
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	111	111	111
2 Crown Cork 4½s'48	103½	103½	103½
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
2 Cuba RR 7½s'46	24	24	24
5 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Erie rfg 5s'67	14½	14½	14½
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	14½	14½	14½
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	28½	28½	28½
1 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	6½	6½	6½
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	76¼	76½	76½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	96½	96½	96½
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
5 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	45¾	46
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
2 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	42¼	42¼	42¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	46½	46½	46½
4 Interb RTr frg 5s 66	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	53	53	53
15 Int Paper 5s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	29¾	29½	29½
4 Int T&T 5s 55	32½	32½	32½
1 K C South 5s 50	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	56¼	56	56
15 Lac Gas 5s '33	90¾	90¼	90¾
6 LS&MS 3½s '97	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 LS&MS 3½s '97	85	85	85
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	21	20½	20½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	18¼	18	18¼
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18¼	18	18
2 Loews 3½s '46	103	103	103
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95	95	95
25 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	95	95	95
9 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
2 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 M&StL 4s 1990	1½	1½	1½
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
3 Mo Pac 5s '91 I	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
37 Mob&O 4½s '77 ct	36¼	36	36
2 WonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	111½	111½	111½
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42⅞	42¾	42¾
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	126½	126½	126½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	106½	106½	106½
3 N O Pb.Sv 5s 55B	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	32½	32½	32½
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	52	52	52
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61½	61	61⅛
19 NYC 4½s 2013A	55	54¾	54⅞
3 NYC 3¾s 46	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 NYC cv 3¼s'52	61	61	61
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	95	95	95
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	62	62	62
5 NYCh&StL 6s'41	81½	81½	81½
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	67½	67½	67½
13 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	57¾	57½	57¾
5 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	87	86⅞	86⅞
2 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	5	5	5
21 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5	4⅞	5
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	51½	51½
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Oklanma G&E 3¾s'66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	105⅞	106
7 Otis Steel4½s'62A	70	69⅞	70
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	90½	90½	90½
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Pen RR 3¾s'70	91	91	91
13 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116½	116	116⅛
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	70	70	70
6 Pere Marq 4½s '80	62½	62½	62½
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	60	60	60
1 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Phila Co 5s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 PCC & S L 4½s '77	101	101	101
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	72	72	72
1 PorRiATob 6s 42 st ct	90	90	90
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	71½	71¼	71¼
1 Republic Stl 5½s 54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Republic Stl 4½s 61	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
3 Republic Stl 4½s 56	100	100	100
11 St L S F 4½s 78	10⅜	10	10⅜
2 SA&A Pacc 4s 43	65	65	65
1 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 So Cal Gas 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	43	43	43
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	42½	42½	42½
20 So Pac 4½s 69	42½	42½	42½
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
6 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48¼	47¾	47¾
10 South Ry 6½s 56	81½	81½	81½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	77¼	77¼	77¼
17 South Ry gen 4s '56	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105⅜	105½	105⅜
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Tex Corp 3s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	67	67	67
16 Third Ave aj 5s '60	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Third Ave 4s '60	59	59	59
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107¾	107½	107¾
1700 Auburn Cons Mfg	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
25 Avery&Spfww(1½)	18	18	18
600 Basic D'mite(⅜e)	6	6½	6½
800 Bath Iron Wks(¼e)	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
200 Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
50 Borne Scrym(2e)	37	37	37
400 Braz Tr L&P	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100 Breeze Corp(½g)	5½	5½	5½
400 Brewst Aero	10½	10½	10½
100 Brill A	2½	2½	2½
100 Br-Am Oil (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
900 Buf N&EP pf(1.60)	21	21	21
250 Buf N'gAEP 5pf(5)	100	99½	100
200 Bunk Hill&S(⅓e)	12	12	12

Commerce and Finance

Board Sees Arms Program Causing Rise in Wages, Material Costs

Business and Industry

Rayon Output Hit by Floods In the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of August and early September flood-swollen rivers and streams substantially reduced the production of several southern rayon areas, states the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Although the total amount of production loss is not known, the publication states that estimates place this loss as upward of 2,500,000 pounds.

Meet Consumer Demand

Despite the tight supply situation in the industry, producers continued to meet the demands of consumers. Deliveries of rayon filament yarn to domestic mills in August, for instance, amounted to 35,400,000 pounds as compared with 32,700,000 pounds delivered in July. Producers' stocks of yarn at the end of August totaled 9,300,000 pounds as compared with 11,200,000 pounds at the end of July. These figures indicate a continuation of the tight supply situation with respect to filament yarn.

Further evidence appeared recently, according to the Organon, that rayon may play an important part in national defense. The paper points out that in addition to the rayon items ordered by the Army recently, the Navy Department opened bids early in September for a small order of rayon goods.

This item is 4,000 yards of 36-inch black rayon linings. While not large, this order nevertheless reflects the interest of the armed forces in rayon as a war material.

Both production and deliveries of rayon yarn established a new high record for the eight months, according to the Organon's compilation. Rayon yarn shipments for the eight months of 1940 totaled 254,200,000 pounds as compared with 228,100,000 pounds in the corresponding months last year, an increase of 11 per cent.

Production Rises

Production on the other hand aggregated 256,000,000 pounds as compared with an output of 208,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1939, a rise of 23 per cent.

Whereas producers drew on stocks to the extent of 20,000,000 pounds to meet deliveries during the first eight months of 1939, production in the same period of 1940 exceeded deliveries by 2,000,000 pounds due to the unusually low beginning-of-1940 stocks.

Montgomery Ward's Profits Are Steady

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Company reported net profit for the six months ended July 31 of $10,274,454, equal after class "A" dividend requirements of $1.83 a share on common stock, as compared with $10,315,808, equal to $1.84 a share for the corresponding 1939 period.

Montgomery Ward's August gross sales totaled $42,691,853, compared with $38,998,205 in August a year ago, an increase of $3,693,648, or 9.47 per cent.

For the seven months period ending Aug. 31 the company's sales were $284,141,934, compared with $258,363,544 for the same period last year, an increase of $25,778,390, or 9.98 per cent.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav Bank	Sept. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Corn Crop Estimate Reduced 12 P. C.; Price Outlook Good

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although this year's maturing corn crop promises to be about 12 per cent smaller than last year's, no clouds of gloom hang over the corn belt on that account.

On the contrary, with prices for the yellow grain one-third higher than they were in '39, and some 400,000,000 bushels of the cheaper corn of previous years under seal in bins on the farms, many farmers are looking on the situation as a whole with some degree of satisfaction.

The "Ever Normal Granary" plan put forward by Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, a few years ago, is getting a chance to show its worth, its advocates insist. The last three years were exceptionally prolific ones for the corn belt and the carryover was large. One might expect, therefore, that prices would be correspondingly low now, for even a 12 per cent drop in the harvest won't use up the surplus corn. But prices aren't low. They are high enough to make farmers feel it is worth staying in business. Corn is selling for 63 and 64 cents a bushel, as compared with 45 to 47 cents last year.

Like Granary Plan

Department of Agriculture people insist it is not the war or prospect of a smaller crop but the Ever Normal Granary plan that has stimulated prices. With a carryover of around 500,000,000 bushels such as the nation has at this moment, and prospect of a continuance of some portion of this carryover next year, it is unprecedented, they say, for prices to rise as they have this year.

True, not all farmers in the corn belt are facing equally good prospects for a fair income this year. Weather in the corn belt caused a very spotty crop, good in some places and poor in areas not many miles away. In some sections you find almost side by side areas with too much rain and those with not enough moisture. But farmers who have any sort of crop expect to get a fair return for it—not parity by any means, but a reasonable market price.

Already the smaller crop of the current year, although it still stands in the fields running a race against an early frost, has had an effect on the reserves in the Ever Normal Granary. From bins holding about 450,000,000 bushels of sealed-in corn, collateral upon which farmers have borrowed money from the Commodity Credit Corporation, the owners have redeemed about 45,000,000 bushels this year. This they have either fed to their own livestock, or sold at the higher price now prevailing.

This process of redeeming is expected to go on at a rather lively pace this year. If the commercial corn crop turns out to be one of 2,248,000,000 bushels as is now estimated, about half of the corn sealed and under loan will be redeemed, according to Mr. C. M. Hunter, senior administrative officer of the Commodity Credit Corporation here. This means that the reserve now in storage bins on American farms will be cut to about 200,000,000 bushels.

In addition to this amount, the Commodity Credit Corporation has in its own storage bins an estimated 90,000,000 bushels, and it expects to take over some more millions of bushels this year in payment of loans. But until the total mounts up to something like 500,000,000 bushels, U. S. D. A. folks don't intend to get excited. Five hundred million is Mr. Wallace's estimate of the reserve needed to carry the nation over a drought period.

Farmers Not Worried

On the other hand, the decline doesn't worry them, either. If it is necessary to fill the granary, it is quite simple to increase the quotas for corn, they point out. Farmers can easily raise more if encouraged to expand acreage under the AAA system.

At the present time, the Commodity Credit Corporation is preparing to take over from 10,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of corn this year as payment on loans. It has called for flexible bids on cribs to handle amounts within that range. Farmers, too, are buying more storage bins, it is reported. The Commodity Credit Corporation encourages them to do this by paying a bonus on every bushel of corn resealed. Ten cents a bushel buys a new steel crib; that is, a 2,000-bushel crib costs about $200.

Increase of storage space on the farms is one of the objects of the CCC program. Farm experts have been urging enlargement of storage room as one means of controlling the surpluses that depress prices. If farmers have room to keep grain in good condition on their own farms, they won't be driven to throwing so much excess grain on the market, they say. The new program has resulted in the erection of great numbers of "rat proof" steel bins in the corn belt.

Of course it has also resulted in the recruiting of a large army of Federal employees whose duty it is to check on the condition of the stored corn for the issuance of loans. Some farmers don't welcome this addition to the Federal supervisory forces. It's just one of the things they have to take along with Government aid. On the whole, however, the Ever Normal Granary is receiving very little criticism from farm groups, while Department of Agriculture folks are enthusiastic about the program.

Of course prices aren't up to parity yet. Corn is about 18 cents below it. But many farmers are satisfied. Said one:

"A good steady price like that is what we need. It's not so high that it attracts the in-and-outers, but high enough for a good farmer to make a living on." An in-and-outer, he explained, is a person who rushes in to raise a crop when prices shoot up, and quits raising it as soon as over-production lowers it again.

FCA Agencies Sell $79,050,000 Worth Of U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Corporations affiliated with the Farm Credit Administration, it was learned, have sold $79,050,000 worth of government securities since July 1 to obtain cash for capital repayments to the Treasury.

The Federal Lank Banks, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, intermediate credit banks, Production Credit Corporation and banks for co-operatives have been ordered by President Roosevelt to repay this fiscal year $315,000,000 of the capital invested in them by the Treasury.

The Treasury hopes to get repayments totaling $700,000,000 from these agencies, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and others in which it has invested capital

However, officials have indicated that the bulk of the $700,000,000 will be paid out of cash received by the corporations from repayment of loans or by selling their own securities to the public.

A July 31 statement of the FCA agencies showed that they owned about $185,000,000 worth of Treasury securities.

Leonor F. Loree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Leonor F. Loree, who passed on yesterday at his home in West Orange, N. J., was former president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and executive of numerous other large corporations.

Prior to his retirement from active service about two years ago he held prominent positions on many of the nation's leading railroads. Beside the Delaware & Hudson, he was active in the affairs of the Kansas City Southern, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New York Central, and the Rock Island. Railroad men considered him one of the last of the old school of executives who came up through the pioneer period of railroading.

He was known also for several unsuccessful attempts to merge a group of Eastern lines into a new trunk line system. One of his latest coups in Wall Street was the purchase through the Delaware & Hudson of one of the largest minority interests in the New York Central.

McKeesport Tin Plate Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—McKeesport Tin Plate Corp. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $287,993, equal to 40 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $234,678, or 32 cents in the comparable 1939 period.

Emergency 'Gas' Tax Ends In Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Termination of the first of 12 state emergency gasoline taxes was announced by the American Petroleum Institute, following receipt of information that Minnesota's temporary, emergency gasoline tax ended Sept. 1. With the 1 cent per gallon tax reduction motorists will save about $5,000,000 annually in that state.

Others Expire Soon

Although the Minnesota reduction is the first to occur since 1936, several other state temporary emergency taxes are due to expire next year. The emergency gasoline taxes, which now are in effect in Florida, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and West Virginia, are costing the motor vehicle taxpayers of those states an estimated total of $83,196,000 a year.

Minnesota's emergency gasoline tax went into effect in 1937 when the 3 cents per gallon rate was raised 1 cent to obtain money to match federal funds for highway construction. Roy Dunn, majority floor leader of the Minnesota House of Representatives, led the fight against re-enactment of the emergency tax, by pointing out that special motor vehicle taxes amounted to 38 per cent of the state's total tax revenue, that the additional tax had been enacted as a temporary measure only, that less new highway construction had been done in the state after the tax had been raised than before when the rate was only 3 cents, and that a reasonable limitation of revenue would prove a practical factor in correcting extravagance and waste.

Discussing his reasons for sponsoring the abolition of the emergency gasoline tax, Mr. Dunn said, "Somewhere, sometime, somehow, we must start cutting taxes, and this temporary gas tax provided a good beginning. Here was a tax which could be abolished without replacing it with another tax. Reasonable limitation of revenue is always a practical factor in prompt correction of extravagance.

Promise Kept

"We had promised the motorists of the state that the emergency gasoline tax was to be only a temporary measure, and I, for one, believe that promise should be kept. Too often there is a tendency for legislatures to break faith with the people by voting temporary taxes and then perpetuating them by re-enacting them year after year as they expire, or even by making them permanent. That practice may be questioned as being incompatible with the principles of old-fashioned honesty."

As a result of the tax decrease petroleum marketers in Minnesota announced a corresponding 1 cent per gallon reduction in the price of gasoline to their dealers and consumers on Sept. 1. They point out that motorists will have about $1,500,000 in the remaining months of this year and about $5,000,000 a year thereafter.

Takes New Post

Fairfield Raymond

Appointed Administrative Assistant to Virgil Jordan, President of the Conference Board. Mr. Raymond was for 10 years associate professor of industrial research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was connected with the Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Co. of Boston and more recently director of the Joint Patent Inquiry sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Conference Board and the American Engineering Council.

Dozen Business Concerns Reported Moving From N. Y. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—About a dozen business and manufacturing corporations with an estimated aggregate annual pay roll of $15,000,000 are migrating from New York City, Leonard C. Yassen, advisor on plant locations said.

He said removal of the firms, some of which are receiving Government defense appropriations, would affect about 10,000 employees in New York. Skilled labor and executive help probably would move to the new locations, he added.

Mr. Yassen said the concerns were moving to decentralize defense production and to take advantage of lower real estate prices, taxes, wages and workmen's compensation rates.

He listed these among the group moving: the Standard-Knapp Corporation, manufacturers of automatic packaging and conveyor machinery, which has purchased a 45,000-square-foot plant at Portland, Conn.; the Auto-Ordnance Corp., Thompson submachine gun makers, which has arranged to occupy the former Raybestos plant in Bridgeport, Conn.; and the Manuoil Manufacturing Co., makers of metal novelties, which has purchased a 45,000-square-foot plant in Waverly, N. Y.

Sharp Upturn In Production Costs Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Discussing trends and possibilities in America's national defense effort, the National Industrial Conference Board forecast a sharp rise in production costs as defense preparations were speeded. At the same time it declared that, in an extreme national emergency, the Federal government could yet divert $17,000,000,000 to $19,000,000,000 from current national consumption and savings into defense financing.

In a poll of 300 leading business executives taken by the Board's division of industrial economics, approximately three fourths of them held that a sharp rise in general production costs was unavoidable and that the relatively small cost increases in the past year were unreliable indicators of the future trend.

That not all business derived from the defense program can be viewed as "gravy" was indicated in some of the replies, while fear that increased production may not bring about unit savings was voiced in others, recent experience showing, it was said, that new orders have resulted in greater overtime charges and increased competition for skilled workers. The Board advised that the rearmament program may be accompanied by higher wage rates, particularly for skilled labor, increased material costs and a rising tax burden.

The estimates that the Federal government could divert billions from normal American saving and spending into defense financing were presented, the Board said, only as a guide toward a pay-as-you-go policy and were not an attempt to assert that such absolute amounts could be captured in total and used to finance preparedness.

After expenditure for the general basic "necessities" of life have been deducted, the national income in 1940 provides from $17,000,000,000 to $19,000,000,000 for savings and other purposes, the Board declared. Current needs for national defense it estimated at from $5,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000. Thus, it concluded, a possible excess of income now spent for the non-necessities exists of from $2,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000. By placing the nation upon a bare "subsistence" basis, an additional $5,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 could be raised, it added.

Class I Roads Net Income Up Sharply In Month of July

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class 1 railroads had net railway operating income of $57,084,209 in July, compared with $48,996,611 in July, 1939, and $81,470,731 in July, 1930, the Association of American Railroads reported.

Gross operating revenues in July totaled $366,077,563, compared with $332,435,852 in July, 1939, and $451,786,925 in July, 1930.

In the first seven months of 1940, the Class 1 railroads had net operating income of $299,156,265, compared with $214,619,831 in July, 1939, and $450,935,527 in July, 1930.

Gross operating revenues in the seven months amounted to $2,361,674,198 compared with $2,136,562,408 in the same period in 1939, and $3,111,900,121 in the first seven months of 1930.

Ryan Aero Reports Sharp Rise in Net

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—The Ryan Aeronautical Company said that its net profits for the six-month period ended June 30 were five times greater than for the corresponding period last year, and nearly equal to those for the entire year of 1939.

The report for the first half of 1940 showed net earnings of $80,027.17, equal to 20 cents a share on the 439,193 shares of capital stock outstanding. For the same period last year, net earnings amounted to $17,204.02, and for the entire year ended last Dec. 31, they totaled $90,728.89.

Consolidated backlog of business on hand was more than $5,000,000.

The company said that its military land training planes were coming off the production line at the rate of two a day for delivery to a foreign Government and that the first of its pontoon-equipped planes for seaplane flight training soon would be completed.

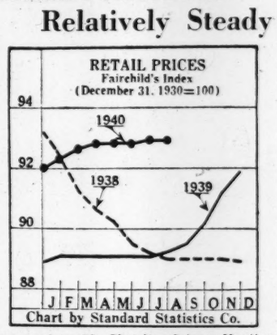
Price of Realty Bonds Rises Again in August

Following up the price increase for the month of July, the average price of real estate bonds again increased in the month of August. The 200 representative real estate issues used in the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average indicate a rise of exactly 1 per cent in the 31 days just ended. The average dollar price of these bonds increased from $289 per $1,000 to $292 per $1,000.

The changes were very evenly distributed, every city indicating an increase ranging from 2 per cent in Buffalo to 0.7 per cent in New York. This increase in August again improves the showing so far in 1940 and the average is now exactly 7 per cent below the $314 price of Dec. 31, 1939.

During the month 75 of the issues increased in price, 80 remained unchanged while 45 decreased.

Retail Prices Hold Relatively Steady



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the war, retail prices have been almost unchanged in recent months. While prices are expected to hold firm, no major rise is expected soon.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. In Week of Aug. 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.6 per cent during the week ended August 31 due mostly to the fourth consecutive weekly advance in market quotations for livestock and meats, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

These increases, continues the report, brought the all commodity index to 77.7 per cent of the 1926 average. It is up 1.0 per cent from the low point of 76.9 reached during the week ended August 10 and 3.2 per cent above a year ago.

Except for the increases of 1.7 per cent for farm products and 2.0 per cent for foods little change was reported for the major commodity groups. Hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and allied products each advanced 0.1 per cent and miscellaneous commodities declined 0.3 per cent. Textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and house-furnishing goods remained unchanged from last week.

The current level for each of the major groups of commodities except fuel and lighting materials is substantially above the corresponding week of last year. The increases range from 1.6 per cent for metals and metal products to 6.7 per cent for textile products.

During the past week average wholesale prices of raw materials rose 0.9 per cent because of higher prices for agricultural commodities, cocoa beans, and hides and skins.

	Percentage changes to August 31, 1940 from—			
	Aug. 31 1940	Aug. 24 1940	Aug. 3 1939	Sept. 2 1939
Commodity groups				
All commodities	77.7	77.2	−0.9	−3.2
Farm products	66.7	65.6	−2.3	−6.4
Foods	71.4	70.0	−3.3	−4.2
Hides and leather products	97.1	97.0	−1.0	−4.7
Textile products	71.7	71.7	−0.1	−6.7
Fuel and lighting materials	71.7	71.7	0.	−2.0
Metals and metal products	95.0	94.9	−0.1	−1.6
Building materials	93.5	93.4	−0.8	−4.2
Chemicals and allied products	76.5	76.4	−0.4	1†
Housefurnishing goods	90.0	90.0	0.	−3.4
Miscellaneous commodities	76.2	76.4	−1.6	−4.1
Raw materials	70.2	69.6	−1.2	−4.6
Semimanufactured articles	76.8	76.5	−0.6	−2.9
Manufactured commodities	81.7	81.2	−1.1	−2.5
All commodities other than farm prod.	80.1	79.7	−0.6	−2.6
All commodities other than farm prod. and foods	82.2	82.1	−0.1	−2.2

† No comparable data.

$8,150,000 Rail Note Issue Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Drexel & Co. and Laurence M. Marks & Co. were awarded a new issue of $8,150,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Equipment Trust, Series G 2 per cent serial equipment trust certificates, maturing annually $815,000 on each Oct. 15, 1941-1950 inclusive.

The certificates, the issuance of which is subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, were immediately reoffered at prices to yield 0.45 per cent to 2.40 per cent, according to maturity The offering met with a favorable reception and at the close of business Sept. 5 the bankers reported the entire issue sold.

Fertilizer Sales Up 4 P. C. in August

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Fertilizer Association reported that fertilizer sales during August increased four per cent over last year to a total of 161,600 tons in 17 states.

The August figure was 26 per cent above that for two years ago.

Southern states reported an increase of 51 per cent over a year ago, but the midwest registered a 10 per cent decrease.

Time Inc., Net for Six Months Equals $2,287,370

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of Time Inc., publishers of Time, Life, Fortune, The Architectural Forum and The March of Time screen presentation, for the first six months of 1940 was $2,287,370, it was announced by Henry R. Luce, Chairman of the Board of Directors, following a regular meeting of the Board.

The figure, which includes allowances for all taxes now enacted but before provision for excess profits taxes now being discussed by Congress, compares with a net profit of $1,815,076 for the similar period in 1939.

Simultaneously, an interim dividend of $2 per share was announced, payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Retail Sales 6 to 13 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores at leading centers of distribution this week averaged 6 to 13 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Commenting on expansion in retail trade which has been particularly in evidence since mid-August at many shopping focal points, the mercantile agency said:

"Retailers point out it is still too early to determine whether consumers are definitely loosening up on spending or merely making fall purchases somewhat earlier than usual because of the cool weather.

"Buying of seasonal ready-to-wear figures heavily in enlarged sales totals. However, there is also said to be a favorable interest in semi-luxury and durable types of merchandise. Furs, furniture, and electrical appliances in many areas show broader sales gains compared with a year ago than other lines.

"Too, retailers refer to a 'trading up' tendency which is apparently most pronounced in industrial centers. In all lines better-quality merchandise is said to be more easily sold."

Fastest spending is indicated in industrial regions where big factories are centered.

While the average increase in retail sales over a year ago is put at 6 to 13 per cent for the country as a whole, a number of shopping centers in the East and Middle West reported advances of more than 15 per cent.

New England, which has recently lagged somewhat behind the average, broadened its margin of gain to 8 to 12 per cent. In contrast, Pacific Coast was still slow to record any considerable improvement, the increase this week being no more than 2 to 5 per cent. The year-to-year advance in other regions was estimated as follows: South 5 to 16 per cent, Southwest 4 to 7 per cent, and Northwest 7 to 10 per cent.

Wholesale houses reported accelerated activity this week, with mail reorders and purchases by visiting buyers contributing to volume. Initial orders for fall merchandise some time back frequently had been below a year ago, and now reorders are said to be coming in to replace gaps on shelves.

Exchange Seat Up $5,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $40,000, an increase of $5,000 over the previous transactions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 610 Lennox St.—Apartments, 3 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, newly decorated; low rentals. Plaza 2697.

BOSTON, MASS.—1 and 2-room apts., 121 Park Drive; facing Fenway, some furnished. See these apts before renting—very desirable. References required. Com. 9498.

BOSTON-BROOKLINE—Well located; finely appointed apts., fur. and unfurnished. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Modern, 2-3 rooms, fireplace, electric kitchen; 1 room, basement, $75 restricted. Lon. 3299.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Free Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

Riverside Apartment Hotel
420 MEMORIAL DRIVE, CAMBRIDGE
Unfurn.-furnished in good taste, kitchenette suites, hotel rms.; convenient, reas. Kir 4726.

Canterbury Hotel Apartments
14 CHARLESGATE WEST, FENWAY, BOSTON
NEWLY remodeled kitchenettes, hotel rms., homelike; nr. subway. Low price. Ken. 3700.

WAKEFIELD, MASS., 9 Avon St.—Heated 6-room apartment, continuous hot water; near Public Library. Vacant Oct. 1st. Tel. Crystal 0150.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada
(Continued.)

APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers BROOKLINE

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH
Living Room • Two Bedrooms • Bath
Dining Room • Kitchenette
$107.50 to $137.50 a month — by the year, unfurnished.
Other apartments 2 to 7 rooms
MAIN DINING ROOM • MAID SERVICE • GARAGE
COMMISSARY • BEAUTY SHOP • VALET

VISIT OR TELEPHONE
LONGWOOD TOWERS
BROOKLINE
Tel. LONgwood 3200
T. ROGER KEANE
General Manager

ADJACENT TO THE MOTHER CHURCH

9 NORWAY STREET—1 room and alcove, kitchenette, bath. Free electricity. Electrolux refrigerator. Elevator building—$31.00.

266 MASS. AVENUE—5 rooms, including full-size kitchen—tile bath. Near Huntington Ave.—15 minutes to Park Street—$51.00.

191 HUNT. AVENUE—7 rooms, suitable for guest house. 5 rooms with running water. Completely renovated. Free electricity. G. E. refrigerator—$80.00.

193 HUNT. AVENUE—6 rooms, including full-size kitchen. Free electricity—$70.00.

8 DALTON STREET—5 rooms: living room, 2 chambers, dining room, full-size kitchen, tile bath, pinpoint shower. Rent includes electricity, gas, and refrigeration—$55.00.

16 CLEARWAY STREET—living room, 1 chamber, full-size kitchen, tile bath, shower. Free electricity and G. E. refrigeration. Near Mass. Avenue—$47.50.

44 CLEARWAY STREET—living room, 2 chambers, full-size kitchen, tile bath, shower. Free electricity and G. E. refrigeration—$53.50.

32 CLEARWAY STREET—completely furnished 4-room suite consisting of living room, 2 chambers (each with twin beds), kitchen-dinette, tile bath, shower, G. E. refrigeration—unlimited gas and electricity. 15 minutes to Park Street—$75.00.

IF you are desirous of living where there is the utmost consideration given for your comfort, convenient to the public library, symphony, theaters, and shopping centers, where you will have Edison steam heat, continuous hot water, and watchman service, we invite you to inspect these suites.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston KENmore 0482

EACH SUITE

HAS A PRIVATE GAS-HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM . . . AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED

No other apartment building in Boston offers this convenience. It assures healthful, comfortable air in every season. Gas for cooking, heating and refrigeration included in rentals. Modern 2 to 4 room suites have step-down living rooms and raised dining galleries . . . steel casement windows . . . venetian blinds . . . and many other modern ideas.

Begin life anew at

PARKLAKE
1960-80 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.
Facing Chestnut Hill Reservoir
ALG 7972 Nordblom Management

9 Commonwealth Ave.

A carefully restricted modern apartment building—only a step from the Public Garden, Esplanade, theatres and shops. Suite of 3 rooms, reception hall, spacious living room 28x18, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, large closets, large tiled bath with shower, very modern gas kitchen, incinerator, automatic elevator and heat. Resident Supt.

Marshall B. Hall, Jr.
129 Newbury St., Boston KENmore 8715

You'll Enjoy Living at
HOTEL COMMANDER

An atmosphere of Colonial charm, tasteful appointments. 1, 2 and 3-room dinette-kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

15 Minutes from Boston
KIRKLAND 4800
Main Dining Room
Drum Grill
Near Christian Science Church
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 Rooms

In first-class elevator buildings, having all modern improvements. Convenient locations. Also **semi-professional** building with 24-hour switchboard service, adapted for business and living quarters. References required.

COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES
339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Com. 3212

HOTEL *Beaconsfield*

Offers the luxury of hotel apartment life at moderate expense. Beautiful appointments, comfort, quiet. Convenient to the city. Unlimited parking space. 1731 Beacon St., Brookline. Gilman M. Lougee, Manager.

JUST A FEW MINUTES from downtown Boston—in the educational center of the city—modern 1-3 room kitchenette suites—all pleasant outside rooms.
21 FORSYTH STREET In the Fenway **ROOSEVELT**
NORDBLOM MANAGEMENT KEN. 6178

HOTEL **WESTMINSTER**
COPLEY SQ., BOSTON
One, two and three-room apartments; will be redecorated to suit tenant. Select your own color scheme. Rentals reasonable.
George E. Clark—KEN 5100

BOSTON, FENWAY 1 ALCOVE 2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; elevator; restricted tenancy; $38, $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6219, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

Hotel
BRAEMORE
466 Commonwealth Ave.
Kenmore Square, BOSTON
A distinctive residence for those who enjoy quiet and dignity — one to three rooms, furnished or unfurnished — some with service pantries. Garage connected.
No liquor sold
KENmore 4600
HENRY A. BURNHAM, Manager

The Linda Vista

939 SOUTH SERRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Ida G. Chamberlin, Mgr.
A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hr. swboard. Ground floor Garage

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

DESIRE SHARE delightful new apartment (park view), with business girl. Write Box B-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 67 Riverside Drive (79th)—Lady will share her charming three-room apartment with girl; or sub-let entire apartment; piano. ROSS, Tr. 7-7438.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—Bay State Road; 7 minutes to Park St.; 4 rooms, bath, furnished sunny apartment; parking privileges. Ken. 6814.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—1, 2 and 3-room kitchenette apts., bath, elec. refrig.; clean, comfortable; under strict management. COM. 8210.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—5 rooms and bath, furnished; seen by appointment. Asp. 0700.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED six-room restricted apartment; Brookline preferred; family adults; will give excellent care; references exchanged. Stadium 0363.

ANTIQUES

RARE Chinese antiques for sale, including incense burner year 1431. You make offer. Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR THE BEST USED CAR VALUES
HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

COUNTRY BOARD

WARREN, MASS.—The Cutler Farm, a beautiful farm for the autumn vacation; all modern conveniences, large comfortable rooms, steam heat throughout, excellent home cooking; open year around; $14 weekly. Tel. 202.

FOR SALE OR RENT

COMPLETELY furnished cottage suitable for residence, tea room or guest house; exclusive. Write 2314 Hayne Ave., Aiken, S. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

RESTAURANT kitchen work, moderate pay; young man. ADAMS COFFEE HOUSE, 71 Tremont Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-CHAMBERMAID, refined, competent to care for year-old child and do upstairs housework. Write full particulars, Post Office Box A, New Canaan, Conn.

GENERAL MAID, Protestant, experienced, offered position in family, 2 adults, large apartment, good home. Apply on or after Sept. 9 to Suite 2, 11 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER and companion for wife, Christian Scientist preferred; plain cooking; days only, except Sunday; Teaneck, N. J. Write Box E-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis. L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study; attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th St. Phone 3-4047. Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 12 Hawthorn St.—In excellent condition and neighborhood; 9-room home; very near Radcliffe, Harvard and Christian Science church. Kirk 7125.

FOR SALE—9-room home in Wellesley, Mass., with 5 woodsy acres. Easily accessible but back from street. Two baths, 29x14 living room. Oil heat; heated connecting garage. 2 large screened porches. Wel. 0752-M.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—7-room house with garage; one acre of land; fruit trees. 21 Moreland Avenue. LEX. 1761-R.

HOUSES TO LET

MOST desirable section of West Roxbury, Mass.: modern 9-room house, all improvements, gas-heated; beautiful neighborhood, handy to everything. Box B-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

Local Classified
(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQUARE—Daylight furnished offices facing the Square. Wesleyan Building, 581 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KEN. 5379.

N. Y. C., 42nd St., 50 East—Nicely furnished business office with service, $35 monthly; desk space, $15; stenographer available. DUTCHER.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE available part time: 236 Huntington Ave., Box B-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

A WOMAN legislator will open her large home to a few select paying guests, adults only; refined, homelike atmosphere; modern conveniences, spacious lawns; meals served only to resident guests, breakfast trays if desired; no liquor; references required; rates on request. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Sunnyside Farm, Barrington, N. H.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you.

PIANOS FOR SALE

BALDWIN PIANOS
150 Boylston Street, Boston
Hear the amazing Acrosonic Spinet

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS AVE., BOSTON; CIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

BUY A COUNTRY HOME amid gorgeous mountain scenery. Write STEWART LAMPREY, Real Estate, Moultonboro, New Hampshire.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

MELROSE, MASS.—Modern, 6 rooms, sunroom, porch; hot water heat; thermostat; garage; excellent location; $6500; cost $11,000. Melrose 3277-J.

REMODELED colonial house of charm, perfect condition, views; 2 modern baths; heat, electricity, fireplaces, game room, garages, barn, outside study; hard road. Bargain. R. F. CRARY, Westmoreland Depot, N. H.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park, meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED BOARD—Private family, by old retired New York business man, southern born, Christian, in family where they will feel cheered and protected by his presence; courteous, refined, intellectual, good natured; prefer Florida or South; rate must be low; social or bank references exchanged. Correspondence confidential. Box B-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Retired teacher has room in small apartment for business or professional woman. 1368 Commonwealth Ave., S. 25. Asp. 2820.

BELMONT, Mass.—Large pleasant front room for 1 or 2 people; running water; convenient to transportation; garage available. Bel. 3595-J.

BOSTON—Very attractive, sunny, large front room, newly furnished; in small private family; every convenience. Hotel Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., top floor, Suite 12; elevator service Ken. 5588. Nearly opposite The Mother Church.

BOSTON—For business men, transients; well furnished; Fenway view; restaurants near; elevator. Apt. 6, 78 Westland Ave. Mrs. Manton.

BOSTON — Attractive master room, newly renovated private home, Fenway district, private entrance, bath; piano if desired; free parking. Com. 7983.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—New management, several pleasant, attractive rooms; $5 per week. Mrs. Burdwood. Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, near The Mother Church; reasonable prices. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., S-6. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON—Comfortable room in private home for student or business person, near The Mother Church. MRS. COOK, 78 Gainsboro. Com. 4917.

BOSTON, 90 St. Mary's St.—2 rooms, completely furnished; kitchen privileges; convenient location; near subway. Tel. Com. 6293.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Desirable single and double rooms; homelike; business persons, students. HULIT.

BOSTON—Well-heated rooms, single or double. MRS. BREADMORE, 230 Mass. Ave., Suite 3. Transients or permanent. Tel. Com. 1037.

BOSTON—Attractive room: comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses; shower. MRS COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 53 Sewall Ave.—Attractive room, 4 windows, lavatory, quiet; business people; private small room; parking. Lon. 9203.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beacon St., large outside room opposite bath; to business person. Beacon 4279.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 10 Claflin Rd.—Attractive room, quiet, sunny, next bath; private family; privileges. $4. Beq. 0356.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Babcock St.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms. Twin beds. Free parking. Lon. 8724.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 40 Kirkland St.—Very desirable rooms for business men; good location. Eli. 9750.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 44 Garfield St.—2-room apt., kitchen and bath; also single room; near Harvard Sq. Tro. 1879.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. —Attractive furnished room. BRANDT, 118 Madison Ave. Phone Floral Park 6454-J.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Single, double room, private home; convenient transportation; meals optional. 218 Elm St. N. R. 5931.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.) Apt. 6-C—Attractively newly furnished room, centrally located, excellent service, business persons.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West; Apt. 112, 93rd Street—Large, sunny, park view; kitchen; business persons; 8th Subway.

N. Y. C., WEST 70's—Sunny single or double room; extra lavatory; private family; $10 weekly up; elevator. En 2-1991.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER being released from importing firm on account of European situation, seeks other avenue for service. Write Box F-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY capable copying, transposing music manuscripts. Will work home. Reasonable rates. Jean Shaw, 15 Abingdon St., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, Bookkeeper, long experience, capable full charge or assistant; Full or part time. Well recommended. Box C-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED for Fall Concerts and radio. Small fee by The Robert Malone Choral Scholarship Society, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COL. 5-9739.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

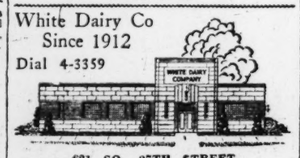
UTOPIA BOB JOYCE *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM *(Continued)*

White Dairy Co
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359



621 SO. 27TH STREET

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Mrs. Prentiss Trotter
Exclusive Millinery—Bridal Veils
453 Government Street
Mobile, Ala.

Ford Lincoln Zephyr
DE VAN MOTOR COMPANY
Phone Dexter 915 Night Phone Dexter 954
Corner St. Joseph and St. Louis Streets
Mobile, Alabama

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and nations advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

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CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
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Alma Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

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PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

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FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jacobs Jewelers
BAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FRED L. MULLIKIN
Real Estate—Mortgage Loans
Rentals—Properties Managed
236 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-1769

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
23 W. ADAMS ST.

F. P. CROMWELL
2819 Main St.
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified **DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

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Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-7641

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
50 S. E. FIRST STREET

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Also 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680
MIAMI BEACH

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868
TABLE SERVICE

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
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GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

SOUTHERN LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning
555 S. W. 8th St. Ph. 2-8423
Pillows Made Better Than New

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

BONDED ROOFS
PALMER'S ROOFING CO.
115 N. E. 17th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

FREE MAPS GULF OILS INFORMATION
Lubrication Our Specialty
Stop at
Elsasser's Service Station
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Phone 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

SOLID TYPE
AWNING SHUTTERS
VENETIAN AND LOUVERS
TROPICAL
STORM SHUTTER CO.
1299 N. W. 79th Street Tel. 7-2996
ESTIMATE FREE

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI *(Continued.)*

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Florida's Finest
PRINTERS
ENGRAVERS
LITHOGRAPHERS
CALL FOR A REPRESENTATIVE
Phone 2-6639 or 3-2353
928 S. W. TENTH STREET

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two
Complete Food Stores
to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

MODERN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

For Everything Electrical
.Appliances and Wiring See
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7696
FT LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair
Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8
New Work Phone 3-1380

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
Prestolite Batteries
NORWALK TIRES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

HAMMOND ORGAN
COSTS NO MORE THAN A FINE PIANO
CAN NOT GET OUT OF TUNE
MORGAN PIANO COMPANY
5TH BISCAYNE BOULEVARD — MIAMI

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

MIAMI BEACH

EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Holleman's
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
940 EVERGLADES CONCOURSE PH. 6-9112
Opposite Monument
AIR COOLED
FINEST FOODS SERVED

DUDLEY-SOMES PRINTING COMPANY
509 Meridian Ave. Ph. 5-1385

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH *(Continued)*

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston
Where Your Patronage is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
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Formerly with
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Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
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Winter Park Phone 287R
Dairy Products for Every Meal

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REALTORS
Main St. at Five Points

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA FLORIDA

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ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

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Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products
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"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
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Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

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NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

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Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

NOLEN'S Super Market
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Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG *(Continued.)*

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St. Petersburg's
Quality
Department Store
★
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
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610 First Federal Building Phone 7183

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P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
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Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
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"Exclusively a Men's Store"

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Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
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East Lafayette St.
Across from
Knight & Wall
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Furniture for any Home

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Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
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POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

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Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
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WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
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THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Anthonys
312 Clematis St.
Quality Outfitters to Men, Women and Children

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued.)

LAUNDRY
ORY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

New Fall SHOES
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step
for women
Walk-Over and Matrix
for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
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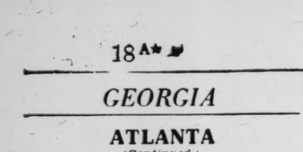
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street



Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

MACON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

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PHOTOGRAPH
you give
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Grass Seeds and Fertilizers of all kinds for your lawn
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Phone 5411 510 Third St.

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Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

Paints and Wallpaper
Sherwin-Williams Co.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

Nutting Floral Co.
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Phone 1776 171 Cotton Avenue

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DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3175
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 816
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

No. Carolina

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ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

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Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

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ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

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Dick's Laundry Company
328-332 EAST MARKET STREET
Launderers and Cleaners

European Local Classified

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LONDON W. C. 2, England
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Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

Hans Hassler & Co. A.G.
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Maschinenteppiche
Decken, Linoleum *(Carpets)*

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for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

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9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

WOLLENHOF
for Ladies
Freistrasse 11
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LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

Chaussure Vendôme
Freiestrasse 34
Tel. 2.87.81 J. Braendlin, Mgr.
(SHOES)

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8. Tel. 2.69.81
(DRUG STORE)

NAFZGER-RÜEGG
Konditorei—Tea Room
Spez: Pralinés und Konfect
Aeschenvorstadt 75 Tel. 4.48.98

ELEGANTE DAMENHÜTE
bei J. SCHWARZ
Spalenberg 23 — Utengasse 8
(HATS)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 — Tel. 2.70.30
(Pressing and Tailoring)

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16 *(Sanitary Installation)*

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

GOTTFRIED PFANDER
Tailleur
(Haltestelle Steinibach)
Tel. 47.149 *(Tailor)*

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued.)

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Excellent Reproduction of Period Furniture. Individual Service by
Th. Schärer's Son & Co.
7, KRAMGASSE, BERNE
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Wood-Panelling — Ceilings
Floor-Coverings—Wall-Papers
Ask for Projects

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G.
BERNE
Marktgasse — Amthausgasse
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention.
Only highest quality goods at lowest prices.
Novelties of all kinds.

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

WHAT IS Bernina
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

Stationery Shop
J. MORGENTHALER
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

Schuhhaus Schneider
Bernois Elite B.-S.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products
SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
Stockings

Seiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

First-Class Radio Sets
PPP Radio
KRAMGASSE 54
Your Service-man Tel. 2.15.34

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2 70 02 und 2 70 03
(TEA ROOM)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

KOLONIALWAREN
Frau F. Dürig-Frank
Mein Prinzip preiswerte Ware in anerkannter Qualität
MOSERSTRASSE 52 Tel. 3.58.30
(Groceries)

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3 Tel. 3.30.55
(Laundry)

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K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
(GREENGROCER)

BIEL
(Continued.)

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK

Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions.

IMPRIMERIE
E. DELACHAUX
GENÈVE
TERREAUX-DU-TEMPLE 3
TYPOGRAPHIE MODERNE
TOUS TRAVAUX POUR L'INDUSTRIE
LE COMMERCE ET LES ARTS
Printing

PAPETERIE
IMPRESSIONS
MEUBLES
FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
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"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

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Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes
at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made.
Hosiery—Shirts

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Calicoes
14 Rue de Rive, vous offre qualité et prix avantageux
(WHITE GOODS)

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Fabrication—Réparations
Ivoire
Bois des Iles
Corne
Ecaille
A. Barmet
3, Grand' Rue
Handicrafts; Ivory Carving, etc.

TYPEWRITERS
CALCULATING MACHINES
Circular Letters Repairs
O. BACHMANN
PASSAGE DES LIONS

Cordonnerie
CHARLES HANS
Bottier
Shoes Repaired and Altered
7, Rue de Montchoisy Tel. 4.79.27

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
BUISSON - PAISANT
3, Rue du Rhône Tel. 5.23.56
(WHITE GOODS)

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
10 bis Rue du Rhône

SERRURERIE
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19 Rue du Nant (LOCKSMITH)

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
FUSTERIE 7 (LINEN)

VITRERIE—STORES—MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
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DORURE—ENCADREMENT
GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

EPICERIE
FRUITS AND LÉGUMES
LOUIS PETIT
7, Avenue Weber—Tel. 5.28.36
(On porte à domicile)
(Grocer and Greengrocer)

INTERLAKEN

KLEIN
Hairdressing Salon for Ladies and Gentlemen
PERFUMERY Bahnhofstrasse 29
Tel. 611

INTERLAKEN — Unterseen

MATERIALS *for* LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Also material for household use in well-known qualities from
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BUTCHER
First Class at your service
Tel. 3.17.44
ALFRED MERMOUD-WATT
Grand St. Jean 4
Best Quality and English Cut. Boucherie.

CONSERVES FRUITS, LEGUMES
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables received daily

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Home Delivery—Service à domicile

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Specialist Ladies' Hairdresser
Place Pépinet 3. Tel. 2.58.18
ENTRESOL—LIFT

LAUSANNE

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Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties
Specialities
Maison Fondée en 1859
Paillettaz S.A.

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ELECTRICAL WORK
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House founded in 1898

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Fritz von Allmen
Sporthouse

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

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Tricotwäsche—Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyff"
"Ausswahlen nach auswärts"
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Rüti und Pfäffikon Kt. Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

ST. GALL

ST. GALLISCHE
Creditanstalt
Credit St. Gallois
All Banking Business
MARKTPLATZ 1.

ALFONS KELLER
Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
SPENGLEREI
St. Jakobstr. 11 Tel. 2.20.31

MODES
steiner
St. Gallen
Poststrasse 17 Entresol
(Milliner)

ZURICH

Beurer
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz

Lebens- Unfall- Haftpflicht- Auto-
VERSICHERUNGEN
Abschlüsse · Revisionen Beratung
H. KUNZ. Dipl. Versicherungsbeamter
Telephon 96 53 50 · Wädenswil-Zürich
(Insurance)

Schirm-Spezialgeschäft
M. Obrist
Leonhardsplatz beim Central
Telephon 4.74.15
Umbrellas

bliss Modes
Elegant Hats
Waaggasse 7 (Paradeplatz)

MANTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION UND MASS
Leonhardsteck-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Parade Platz
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Silks, Silk Goods, Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
Grieder & Co.
Zürich
Filiale St. Moritz

MAX HERZOG'S Wwe.
Münchhalden-Gärtnerstrasse 7. Tel. 2.18.92
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Spezialität Unterlagsböden für Linoleum
(PLASTERER)

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MÄNTEL — JACKEN
Modelle und nach Mass billigst
Eigene Kürschnerei
L. Frey-Schaller, Bahnhofstrasse 83 (Furs)

RATHAUS-DROGERIE
Dr. H. Kunsmann
Marktgasse 4. Zurich 1. Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence
TRY IT PLEASE!

J. GULDENER
Knüslistrasse 4—Hohlstrasse
Holz & Kohlen
Koks für Zentralheizungen
Tel. 5.28.61 (Fuel)

ZURICH
(Continued.)

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

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Flachduvet Bettüberwürfe
H. SCHLICHTIG
Storchengasse 16 Tel. 3.14.09
Mattress Maker

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Tapezierer und Dekorateur
Kreuzstrasse 42 Tel. 2.88.41
(Upholsterer and Decorator)

Krause & Senn
DAMENKONFEKTION
Badenerstrasse 44
Ready Mades and Made to Measure

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel, Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-BECKENWERTH
ZURICH 1
Marktgasse Ecke Rindermarkt

Union S. Africa

— CAPE TOWN

CONFIDENCE
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Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
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At Your Service, Cheerily, Always

Durban & District Co-Operative Society
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Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom — Tea Room — Kitchen Requisites
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THE MODEL DAIRY
GARDINER STREET
A delightful place to bring your friends for MORNING REFRESHMENT, LUNCH, AFTERNOON TEA or DINNER

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401 WEST STREET

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued.)

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(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

LOUDON BROS.
Family Grocers
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

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BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
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Harrison and De Villiers Streets
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Ward & Salmons
for VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
CORNER ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
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(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

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25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
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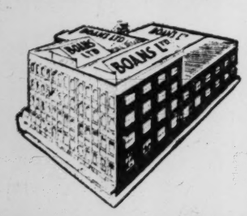

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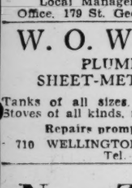

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Daily Features Page

Monitor Movie Guide

Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum (20th-Fox)—Another in the series of mystery stories with the museum of the title as the scene of the crimes. Sidney Toler once more is the sleuth. Sen Yung, C. Henry Gordon, Marc Lawrence, Joan Valerie. — Adults and young people.

* * *

Cheri-Bibi—French melodrama about convicts sentenced to a penal colony, sketching in a background in Paris and telling about an attempted escape from a prison ship and another effort to break away from the colony in Guiana. Pierre Fresnay, Jean-Pierre Aumont, Dalio, Thomy Bourdelle, Aimos.—Adults.

* * *

Lucky Partners (RKO) — Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in a featherweight French tale by Sacha Guitry which hasn't translated too well. Story about an artist, a girl, a sweepstake ticket and a prosaic fiancé, buckles under heavy-handed script, loads of whimsicality, and weighty silences. Indelicacies are underlined. Spring Byington, Jack Carson, Cecilia Loftus, Hugh O'Connell, Harry Davenport.—Adults.

* * *

Public Deb No. 1 (20th-Fox)—Artificial comedy about an heiress who takes up with radicals but is persuaded eventually to give them up. George Murphy, Brenda Joyce, Mischa Auer, Charles Ruggles, Ralph Bellamy, Elsa Maxwell. — Adults and young people.

* * *

The Sea Hawk (Warners)—Adventure, romance, sea battles, pageantry, cloaks, ruffs, and swords in a yarn from the swashbuckling pen of Rafael Sabatini about privateersmen in the days of the Spanish Armada. Longer and on occasion somewhat slower than might have been wished, but climaxed by a thrilling duel and provided with events which are often violent and exciting. Errol Flynn, Brenda Marshall, Claude Rains, Donald Crisp, Flora Robson, Henry Daniell, Una O'Connor, Gilbert Roland, Montagu Love. —Adults and young people.

* * *

Sporting Blood (MGM) — Racetrack story, mingling melodrama, romance, and complications between two Southern families carried over from the elder to the younger generation. A stable fire, mishaps to some of the race horses, and other difficulties are eventually overcome to arrive at a happy conclusion. Robert Young, Maureen O'Sullivan, Lewis Stone, William Gargan, Lynne Carver.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Above Average Films

Family—"Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

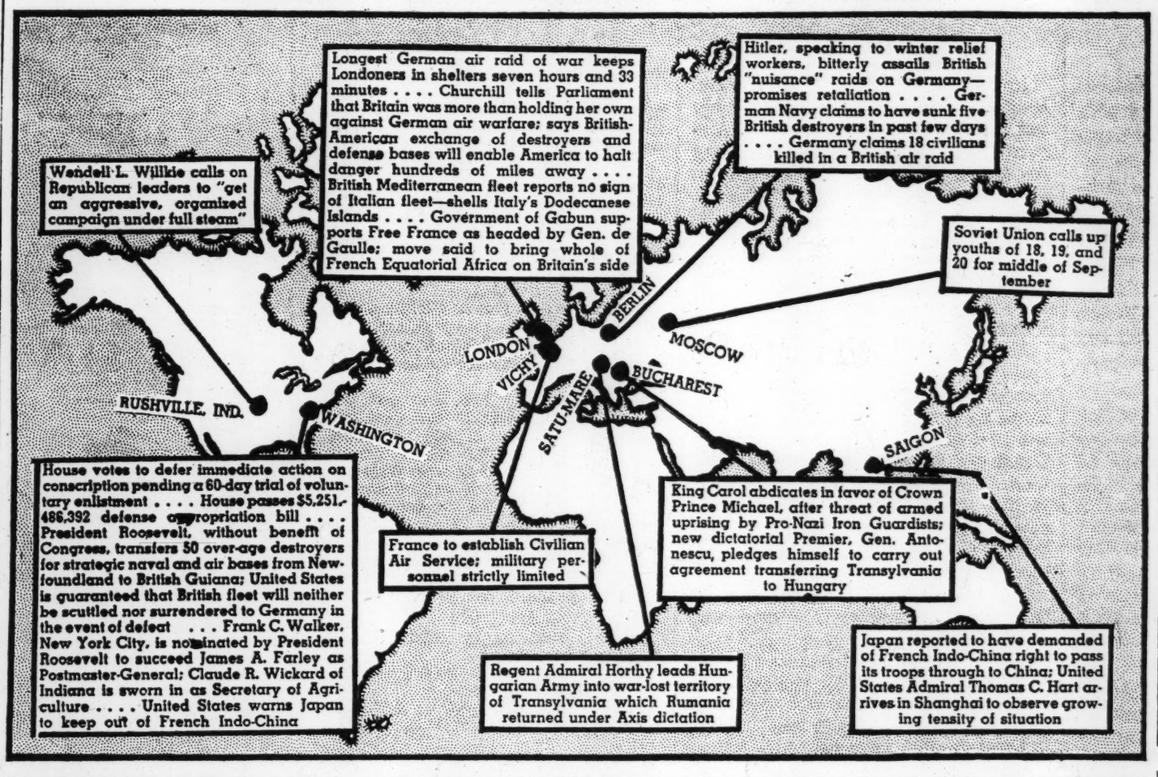
* * *

Adults and Young People—"Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

* * *

Adults Only—"The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Longest German air raid of war keeps Londoners in shelters seven hours and 33 minutes . . . . Churchill tells Parliament that Britain was more than holding her own against German air warfare; says British-American exchange of destroyers and defense bases will enable America to halt danger hundreds of miles away . . . . British Mediterranean fleet reports no sign of Italian fleet—shells Italy's Dodecanese Islands . . . . Government of Gabun supports Free France as headed by Gen. de Gaulle; move said to bring whole of French Equatorial Africa on Britain's side
Hitler, speaking to winter relief workers, bitterly assails British "nuisance" raids on Germany—promises retaliation . . . . German Navy claims to have sunk five British destroyers in past few days . . . . Germany claims 18 civilians killed in a British air raid
Wendell L. Willkie calls on Republican leaders to "get an aggressive, organized campaign under full steam"
Soviet Union calls up youths of 18, 19, and 20 for middle of September
LONDON
VICHY
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
SATU-MARE
RUSHVILLE, IND.
WASHINGTON
SAIGON
House votes to defer immediate action on conscription pending a 60-day trial of voluntary enlistment . . . . House passes $5,251,486,392 defense appropriation bill . . . . President Roosevelt, without benefit of Congress, transfers 50 over-age destroyers for strategic naval and air bases from Newfoundland to British Guiana; United States is guaranteed that British fleet will neither be scuttled nor surrendered to Germany in the event of defeat . . . Frank C. Walker, New York City, is nominated by President Roosevelt to succeed James A. Farley as Postmaster-General; Claude R. Wickard of Indiana is sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture . . . . United States warns Japan to keep out of French Indo-China
France to establish Civilian Air Service; military personnel strictly limited
King Carol abdicates in favor of Crown Prince Michael, after threat of armed uprising by Pro-Nazi Iron Guardists; new dictatorial Premier, Gen. Antonescu, pledges himself to carry out agreement transferring Transylvania to Hungary
Regent Admiral Horthy leads Hungarian Army into war-lost territory of Transylvania which Rumania returned under Axis dictation
Japan reported to have demanded of French Indo-China right to pass its troops through to China; United States Admiral Thomas C. Hart arrives in Shanghai to observe growing tensity of situation

The Reception Committee

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Laura G. Norwood, Atlanta, Ga.

The household's pets appear to be anxiously awaiting the return of the committee in charge of meals.

A Verse for Today . . .

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the LORD; *his going forth is prepared as the morning; and he shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and former rain unto the earth.*—Hos. 6:3.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: True modesty consists in hearing people say they are glad to meet you and wondering why.

Portland Oregonian: The hen has the true artistic spirit—you never saw a hen that cared anything about the price of eggs.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Priceless Treasure

(London Daily Sketch)

Six-year-old Sylvia Wilson, of Staines, had a favorite toy—a duck with pink velvet trousers and string braces. At night, when going to bed was not very popular, she took it with her to comfort her.

Listening to the radio she heard Sir Courtauld Thomson, chief of the Red Cross, appeal for little treasures, which could be sold on behalf of the Red Cross funds.

The duck was Sylvia's most priceless treasure—and she wanted to help the soldiers—so she asked her mother to send it.

Recently a sale of jewelry at Christie's was interrupted so that the duck could be sold. It was bought by Mrs. Barrett for 40 guineas, but subscriptions quickly brought up the total to £105.

Greek Proverbs

Never too much of anything.

The wheel that turns gathers no rust.

Be not the trumpeter of your own praise.

The fountain of wisdom flows through books.

Boasting is but an art to blind our fears.

The wealth of the mind and spirit is the only true wealth.

When the cause is just, the small conquers the great.

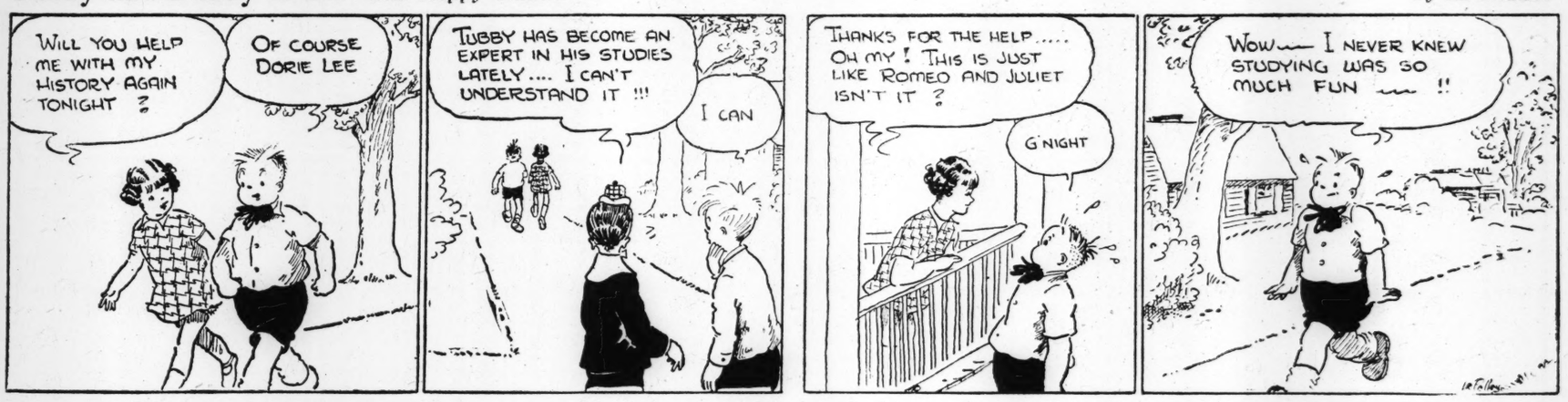
The best and securest of all keys is the friendship of the people.

Daily Quotation

IS YOUR religion your steering wheel, or is it only your spare wheel? — HUGO REDWOOD.

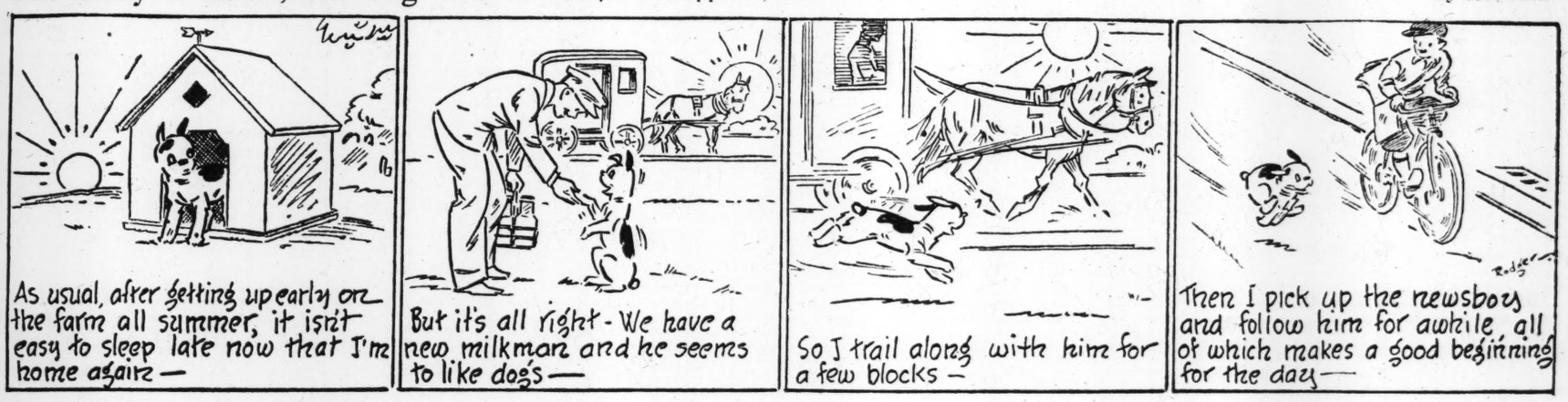
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Happy Student*

By LE PELLEY


WILL YOU HELP ME WITH MY HISTORY AGAIN TONIGHT ?
OF COURSE DORIE LEE
TUBBY HAS BECOME AN EXPERT IN HIS STUDIES LATELY.... I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT !!!
I CAN
THANKS FOR THE HELP..... OH MY ! THIS IS JUST LIKE ROMEO AND JULIET ISN'T IT ?
G'NIGHT
WOW— I NEVER KNEW STUDYING WAS SO MUCH FUN — !!

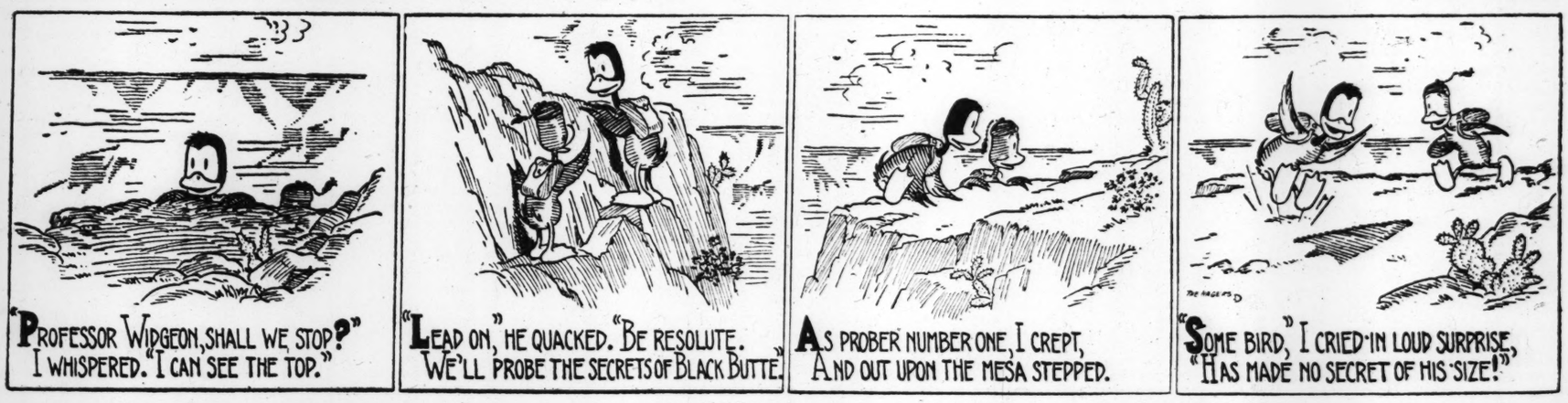
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And It's Good for the Appetite, Too*

By RODGERS


As usual, after getting up early on the farm all summer, it isn't easy to sleep late now that I'm home again—
But it's all right - We have a new milkman and he seems to like dogs—
So I trail along with him for a few blocks—
Then I pick up the newsboy and follow him for awhile, all of which makes a good beginning for the day—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Now for His Fingerprints*

By THE HAGERS


"PROFESSOR WIDGEON, SHALL WE STOP?" I WHISPERED. "I CAN SEE THE TOP."
"LEAD ON," HE QUACKED. "BE RESOLUTE. WE'LL PROBE THE SECRETS OF BLACK BUTTE."
AS PROBER NUMBER ONE, I CREPT, AND OUT UPON THE MESA STEPPED.
"SOME BIRD," I CRIED IN LOUD SURPRISE, "HAS MADE NO SECRET OF HIS SIZE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Drafting Industry

The owners of industry and of essential resources can hardly expect with justice that they will be left to negotiate with the Government on an entirely voluntary basis, subject to satisfactory profits and protection, if men are to be drafted and given no choice but to train for defense of the country with their lives. But that is not to say that Government, even under a defense emergency, should be given arbitrary power to take over and manage business at will or at a political whim.

The decision to conscript men for military service has been made by one house of Congress and soon may be made by the other. The Senate in its passage of the Burke-Wadsworth Bill included the Overton-Russell amendment which would empower the War Department or Navy Department to take over any "manufacturing plant or facility" necessary for defense with whose owners the department should be unable to reach an agreement.

This provision was immediately attacked by Wendell Willkie, Republican nominee for President, as tending potentially to impede and disorganize the defense program in the United States and to convey dictatorial powers which might be used on the slightest pretext to destroy free enterprise. The point was in several respects well taken. Although the Overton-Russell amendment invoked the power of eminent domain, which is a clear prerogative of government, it proposed that the Government should take over any plant in question immediately on the filing of a condemnation suit, and that such proceedings could be instituted on the mere initiative of the head of either department.

Senator Russell, however, has said that he is not insistent on the language of his particular amendment but is interested solely in "writing into law the clear authority of the United States to deal with recalcitrant industry." In the House of Representatives two substitutes have been offered, one by Representative J. Joseph Smith of the Military Affairs Committee and one by Chairman Carl Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee. Either of these might prove an improvement on the Overton-Russell amendment.

Even the Smith amendment might be found unduly severe, since it duplicates wartime legislation which would provide powers of commandeering regardless of any failure on the part of the contractor. The Vinson amendment, however, would provide that steps to take over a plant could be taken only when there had been a failure to make a contract through the present channels and when, further, there had been consultation with the National Defense Advisory Commission. This provision, if substituted for the section adopted by the Senate, would give greater assurance of a fair hearing and of protection against arbitrary action.

Another State Votes Dry

If the Legislature of South Carolina follows the expressed wish of the voters of that State there will be four American States instead of three next year which prohibit the sale of distilled alcoholic beverages. The vote taken in an advisory referendum on August 27 resulted in a strong majority for repeal of the present State liquor law which permits sale of hard liquor in package stores and of wine and beer with little restriction.

The growth of local option and State legislation for suppression or restriction of the liquor traffic since repeal of national prohibition is quiet but impressive. Gradually the temperance forces of the Nation have regained territory until recently it was reported that one-sixth of the population is living in areas made dry by local or State action. More than two-thirds of the approximately 11,000 elections held since repeal in the thirty-six States which permit local option have been carried by the drys.

A metropolitan newspaper recently commenting on the persistent hopefulness of prohibitionists conceded that the taxes on liquor have not yielded quite so large a revenue to the Federal Government as was expected, but implied that such taxes by States, cities, and towns would be a factor in favor of more regulation. Yet considering the cost to society of the damage wrought by drink one may surmise that the relative effectiveness or ineffectiveness of present laws in reducing consumption of intoxicants will be a greater consideration than revenue in the eyes of conscientious voters.

Treasure Tree

Apples are reddening on the crooked boughs. Or are they crooked? Surely last spring, before the leaves. . . . And even in May when the soft petals clung like sunset-tinted snow to the branches. . . . But are they crooked now? The apple tree is a philosopher-by-example: When its burden is heaviest, it bears it most gracefully. Borne down with fruitfulness, it can suggest an idle willow. Its achievements clothe its deformities—it is a tree that human.

About most things as good as an apple there are at least two schools of thought. There seems to be only one about apples. The heroes of mythology were not too great to do the fruit honor. Greek goddesses are said to have contended for it. The learned have loved it. The gifted have thought it a fitting reward for genius, as Welsh bards who looked forward to the bestowal upon them of a spray of apple bough.

All the wise seem to have cherished the apple, whether their wisdom was grafted upon them or grew wild as the wildest crab apple. Turn from Pliny or Tacitus, or even from the less awesome Thoreau who thought the apple the "most civilized of trees"; listen to the wisdom of the American frontier, as caught by Mark Twain:

> There's plenty of boys that will come hankering and gruvvelling around you when you've got an apple, and beg the core off you; but when *they've* got one, and you beg for the core, and remind them how you give them a core one time, they make a mouth at you, and say thank you 'most to death, but there ain't a-going to *be* no core.

That's how mankind always has felt about apples notwithstanding that the first one has been libeled by connection with a famous allegory. There is a value in them not to be increased or belittled by market prices. The late-August windfalls may lie beside the dusty road as if no one cared. Many a man or boy or woman or girl may pass them by without picking one up. But not many will pass without the thought of doing so. It is an ancient thought, wise as the ages.

The Past Conquers Rumania

"Great Rumania" is the name which the Rumanians gave the state they created in 1918. It was about the size of New Mexico and had 17,000,000 inhabitants. It was Europe's seventh largest country in population. The people called new Rumania "great," because it had twice as much territory and more than twice as many inhabitants as the "Old Kingdom," prior to 1918. Naturally the state seemed great that for the first time in modern history gave all Rumanians freedom.

This enormous and sudden expansion, not based on military prowess, on proven political ability nor on tested social co-ordination, created grave problems. Observers saw deep shadows hanging over Rumania from the beginning.

Every single neighbor of Rumania, except Yugoslavia, had become not only an implacable enemy, but also an active claimant for definite pieces of Rumanian territory. It was certain that a day of reckoning was coming and plain that all friends were far away.

Also, the Rumanians had in their midst more than three million foreigners, who considered themselves of superior quality and hoped to regain their traditional domination. The Rumanians were not able to develop the national unity and devotion required to swallow up internal opposition and resist outward pressure. So Rumania remained weak. No leader or group of leaders was able to direct the Rumanians to enthusiastic, voluntary co-operation. Toward the end, King Carol tried to impose unity by force but that failed. "Great Rumania" collapsed without a blow.

Many Rumanian intellectuals are exceptionally brilliant. Some are of noble character. The masses have phenomenal virility and pertinacity. But in two short decades this peasant nation, inadequately led, could not overcome the momentum of history. The centuries were a torrent that broke down Rumania's frail dam. The past won.

Twenty years out of twenty centuries burnt the fire of integral Rumanian freedom and unity, then flickered and went out. That left the world darker.

Whenever freedom fails anywhere, among any people, the world gropes for a time toward a rekindling of the light.

Vice-President Garner has bought 45,000 acres of land for his cattle down below Uvalde. Will he be busy "digging a pond" on election day?

Those fifty old American destroyers may turn out to be preservers.

Our Readers Say—

Two Varying Reports On Lynching in the South

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to protest your recent editorial, "This Week's Appreciation," which paid tribute to the "modern South which has just ended its first year without a lynching."

The editorial apparently followed a report of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, executive secretary of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynchings at their tenth annual convention at Atlanta where, on May 9, Mrs. Ames enthusiastically reported that the South has ended its first year without a lynching.

Contrary information has been reported in the press during the past year, and Richard H. Rovere in his April 6, 1940, article in the Nation, "The Klan Rides Again," tells of three lynchings:

One woman and two men (all white) were beaten to death by mobs led by the Ku Klux Klan. The killings took place in Fulton County, Georgia, Sarah Rawls and Benton Ford being taken from their parked automobile on March 2 and charged with immorality; while Ike Gaston, a barber, was charged with too much drinking and flogged to death on March 7.

Aroused Atlanta papers have been currently publicizing the following cases of terrorism, according to Mr. Rovere:

1. W. L. Allen, tenant farmer near Atlanta, abducted by nightriders and severely beaten.
2. Emma Heard, Negro, age 76, abducted and flogged.
3. S. W. Jones and T. E. Young, beaten for "immorality" on July 25, 1939.
4. T. C. Ellis flogged, told to stop "talking about his neighbors."
5. Rev. Gray Kent beaten because his congregation was "making too much noise."
6. J. L. Matthews, white, flogged last October because the Klan didn't approve of his not firing a Negro employee in his movie house. . . .

Lynchings, the Oxford Dictionary says, in early use implied "chiefly the infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or the like; now (it means) to inflict sentence of death by lynch law."

Jackson Heights, N. Y. JULIA BRYAN

An Essential Separation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

History records a long struggle for supremacy, between Church and State. At one time it was thought that the struggle could be ended by uniting the two. But since each one serves a definite and distinct purpose, it was found that complete separation, with each supreme in its own domain, was the only wise, logical, and satisfactory solution.

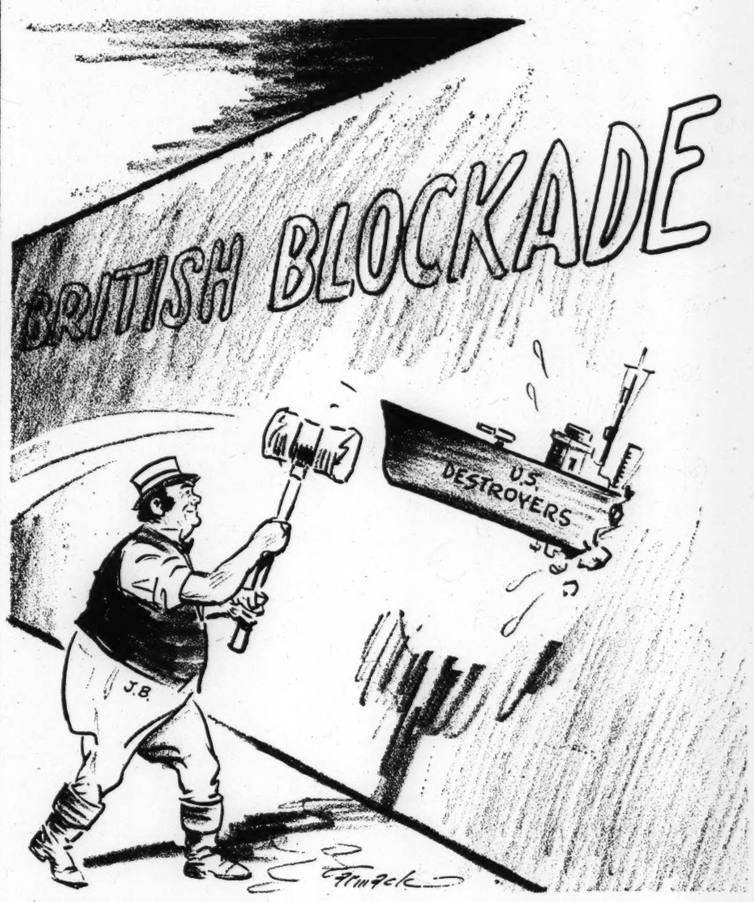
Why should the American President now, as the head of a great nation, intentionally or otherwise, make any gesture that would even suggest a reunion by appointing an ambassador for so-called "social purposes," to the head of a large church, and even allow communication by private wire to be established between the two heads of Church and State?

Such an "ambassador" for "social purposes" can easily be, or become, a political envoy, just as so-called "non-political" speeches have turned out to be political.

Millions of Americans will endorse the "Guest Editorial" in the Palto Alto, Calif., Times, recently reprinted in The Christian Science Monitor, titled "Religious Equality From Another Angle." READER

Dover, Minn.

Effective Plugging



Incentive Taxation as a Solution to Unemployment

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To achieve and maintain a united nation idle money must be put to work in these United States.

Heretofore, no nation has been able to solve unemployment without destroying liberty.

Penalizing production and subsidizing idleness is the path to destruction.

Only by full employment can we provide adequate defense, maximum living standards, and unity among our people.

Therefore, it is vital that our tax rates should encourage, not hamper and destroy, enterprise in America, and as a nation we must take steps toward government solvency, real security for the people, and political and economic stability.

A program which takes into account the following factors offers the strongest possibility of a permanent solution of the unemployment problem:

1. Since people invest money to employ men in business only for profit and will not otherwise risk their money, we may decisively conclude that an acceptable plan must increase the possibilities for profits in business.
2. Because no single business can employ to capacity and sell its entire output unless all of its customers, or those who employ them, do likewise, a solution must apply to all business.
3. We know that employment occurs only when those who own or control money actually spend, lend, or invest it in ways that provide employment. Our solution, obviously, must provide the incentive of more profit to all individuals and corporations when they continually use their money to put men to work.
4. If individuals, corporations, banks, or insurance companies promptly use their money, in this way, men are promptly put to work; but if any of them abnormally delay the real use of their money, men are idle for that period. An idle dollar employs nobody. If one man is idle, he has no wages to spend, thus causing others to be unemployed. In other words, employment is increased and maintained in proportion to the promptness of real money use and is decreased in proportion to the delay in its spending, lending, or investment. A real solution must therefore promote continuously the prompt real use of money.

Incentive taxation is, I believe, a real solution. It means a concession in tax rates for the expansion of enterprise, the granting of decreases in high tax rates to coporations and individuals for steady spending, lending, or reinvestment of their funds in ways which result in employment.

Incentive taxation solves the problem of unemployment and retains individual liberty.

This form of taxation offers more profits to business for more jobs to labor. It would employ the farmer's customers so that they can pay better prices for farm products.

Capitalism, as far as human experience goes, is the only economic system compatible with liberty.

If we reduced the Federal income tax rate on the steel industry by 50 per cent, if they increased employment to 95 per cent of capacity, we would actually receive about double the revenue, for the profits would be approximately quadrupled. We would simultaneously simplify taxation, reduce relief expenditures, and approach a balanced budget.

Since idle money brings no income to its owner and operates to stop employment, no one can be harmed by compelling its use.

The only universal power in a democracy which can be used to achieve this goal is the tax power!

In principle incentive taxation directly parallels the Parable of the Talents.

Respect and reinvested money spells success and profits and makes for a dynamic America. C. WILLIAM HAZELETT

New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Measure of Men

By Frank L. Perrin

Emergencies supply, always with little or no premonitory warnings, the opportunities for decisions and actions adequate to meet the need of the day or hour. It cannot be hoped or expected that those who first or most keenly sense the necessity of definite and immediate action will escape the adverse criticism of those who, charged with the same or a like responsibility would, under pressure, have reached the same decision. It is not to the credit of those ready to condemn an act or decision prompted by the necessity of immediate or even hasty action to hope that events may prove its unwisdom or its eventual leading to possible or even predictable entanglements.

The American people, generally speaking, have not made, and today do not make, any reservations in their sympathies for their cousins in the British Empire. The limits set upon the expression of this sympathy have been quite clearly defined. Even in these days immediately following the "epochal" agreement made between Secretary Huil and the British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, with the issue as to the wisdom of "methods" sharply defined, there appears to be no division of thought or desire regarding the end to be attained.

* * *

It is according to the unselfish desire of the enlightened and freedom-loving people of the world today that the right to express their independence politically may be defended and perpetuated that the true measure of men may be determined. It is the inalienable privilege of every man and woman voter in the United States to question or to challenge the methods of those chosen to act for them in the execution, administration, or enactment of the laws of the land. But it may be that even those quickest or most bitter in their denunciation of methods will be slow and more moderate in their appraisal of the end or purpose sought and hoped for.

We are all prone to volunteer and express our own estimate of the wisdom of those with whom we do not agree. We flatter ourselves by assuming that we, the critics, are unselfish, unprejudiced, and uninfluenced. If by chance we profess greater knowledge, superior wisdom, and keener discernment, we are inclined, and quite naturally, to condemn where we more reasonably might honestly differ, and to penalize where we might more charitably forgive.

Even we of the Americas, still far removed from the scenes of actual conflict in the world, might conceivably find it in our hearts to condone the horrific methods and means adopted by the aggressors in the war if we sympathized with the end sought by them. It is because we see, or believe we see, a definite threat against the institutions and faiths which we would defend at any cost that we would sympathize with and render aid to those forced actually to defend these very things in an imposed and unwelcome war.

* * *

The history of the year just now passed teaches the folly of delay and unpreparedness for defense. Majorities silenced by stunning and unexpected defeat cry out from lands devastated and humbled against those persuasive but powerful minorities once dominant who counseled delay and inaction. If we are wise, if the lessons so recently taught convince and impress us, we shall see to it that no defeatist minority, no matter how plausible or convincing the argument offered, shall longer persuade us against our considered judgments or our charitable inclinations.

The issue posed by the thinning ranks of the obstructionists cannot, reasonably, confuse or greatly affect the result of the forthcoming elections in the United States. There are, and will continue to be, those within the ranks of the political party in power who condemn their leader and spokesman for what they now denounce as an act of war. But their bitterness will in no wise be encouraged or seconded by the leader of the opposition party, or by those of the rank and file. There are those in both the political camps who plausibly, and perhaps reasonably, argue that the method employed is not defensible, and that the Congress should have authorized, with the consent of the Navy, the transfer of the destroyer fleet to Britain. That this transfer would have been thus authorized eventually there seems to be not the slightest doubt.

But there is a phrase used by our lawyer friends when the exigencies of the case warrant it, which has it that "time is the essence of this contract or agreement." That makes it quite clear that even otherwise reasonable delays are not permissible. Long before November comes and goes it is quite probable that even those who are now disposed to question the method by which the ship transfer was accomplished will be persuaded to agree that the thing which must be done in an emergency must be done without unnecessary delay.

The Wide Horizon

Neutral Eire—Belligerent Ulster

By Peter Lyne

DUBLIN

Irish affairs, always complex, are doubly so today with Northern Ireland at war and Eire neutral. Though Eire's sympathies in the present struggle are largely pro-British and certainly predominantly anti-Nazi, this country nevertheless refuses to co-operate with Britain in defense despite the lesson of other small neutrals which have followed a similar course. Consequently Britain's back door is less strongly guarded than it might be.

The anomalous relationship between Eire, Ulster, and the United Kingdom, causing innumerable problems at a time of grave crisis, is deplored by many in Ireland as well as by supporters of the Allies the world over. But this correspondent's conclusion, after a recent extensive visit to Ireland, is that Britain is well advised not to try forcing the issue between Ulster and Eire just now. This conclusion is based on interviews with both Irish Premiers, Eamon de Valera and Lord Craigavon, and with other officials and people in many walks of life.

To understand Eire's insistence on neutrality, it is first necessary to recognize that the Southern Irish will on no account permit Britain to reoccupy their ports or territory. Nationalistic sentiments will not tolerate even temporary surrender of independence which was won after so long and bitter a struggle against England.

Rightly or wrongly, Eire contends, it can man its own defenses, but it is quite prepared to accept full British aid if the Germans attack. From their neutral stand the Southern Irish will not be coerced, which explains why many folk in the south, while sincerely desiring Allied victory, told me they would fight British troops if they were first to "invade" Eire.

* * *

Anxiety was acute some weeks ago, in Government circles in Dublin and throughout Eire generally, that Westminster would take a stronger line. Britain, in the first frantic preparations to meet German invasion, was in ruthless mood. Mr. Churchill is understood to have wanted control of southern Irish ports since the aircraft carrier Courageous was sunk off Ireland at the start of the war. There was intense diplomatic activity on the London-Dublin-Belfast triangle.

Ulster was apprehensive, too. Were Northern Irelanders to be forced to surrender their loyalty to British King and flag in an attempt to appease Eire for being made into a British naval and military base? That crisis seems to have been passed.

What influences prevailed? Mr. Neville Chamberlain is appreciated in Eire for his understanding of Irish affairs. The British Labor Party, too, is credited here with sympathy for Eire's cause. Finally, the name of the Earl of Granard, is mentioned. Head of an old Southern Irish Roman Catholic family, Lord Granard, though practically unknown to the English public today, has been closely associated with the English Royal family since Edward VII's days.

Suggestions that Eire's objection to being garrisoned by the British might be overcome by substituting French, Czech, or Polish troops, are over-ruled in Dublin on grounds that they would still be under British control. In any case, the Irish have never been antagonistic to the individual English Tommy or Jack Tar—excepting the notorious Black and Tans.

* * *

So Eire's defense remains in Irish hands. How effective would it be in resisting German invasion? That the position is more favorable to Britain than it was with Belgium, Holland and Norway can hardly be doubted. Immensely greater difficulties confront a Nazi landing in Eire across some 300 miles of sea and air closely guarded by Britain. The Government here believe that an air-borne invasion could be dealt with, and a large British force is near at hand on the Ulster border. Large-scale air bombardment would certainly be less effective than it was in the Low Countries, since Eire has no vital industries to destroy and no big population concentrations, except Dublin. Measures have been taken to decentralize administration in an emergency.

How about Fifth Column activities? Admittedly there are some I. R. A. and pro-German elements which might cause trouble. But drastic measures have been taken to put most of them behind bars, and vigilant watch is kept on other suspects. Even more important, the vast majority of Irish people are strongly anti-German today.

Perhaps it is not too much to hope that from this common outlook may emerge a better feeling between North and South even though at the moment a solution of the partition issue seems as far away as ever.

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